The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,927.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance.—Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
———— including postage	,, 72	0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	,, 28	0
———— including postage	,, 38	0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	,, 16	0
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———— including postage	,, 7	12
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Ten Lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second Ditto	,, 2	8
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	3 As. per line.
Second Ditto	2½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-Ship ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched on the 25th April 1871, at noon.

	April.		May.
Leave BOMBAY	25	Leave Colombo	3
,, Carwar	27	,, Galle	4
,, Mangalore	28	,, Negapatam	7
,, Cannanore	28	,, Pondicherry	7
,, Tellicherry	29	,, Madras	9
,, Calicut	29	,, Coconada	11
,, Beypore	29	,, Vizagapatam	12
,, Cochin	30	,, Bimlipatam	12
	May.	,, Gopaulpore	13
,, Tuticorin	2	,, False Point	14
		Arrive CALCUTTA	16

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on the 24th April, 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

THE ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co. have established a regular service between GENOA and BOMBAY, by a monthly line of steamers (via the Suez Canal), leaving

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month,

And calling at the following intermediate stations, viz :—

On the Outward voyage at Leghorn, Naples, Messina, Port Said, Suez, and Aden; on the Homeward voyage at the undermentioned ports.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	45	32	12
Naples	47	33	13
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10

Including Wines at Table. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Independent of this (Indian) line, the Company run Mail Steamers, under contract with the Italian Government, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of each month, from ALEXANDRIA to GENOA, touching likewise at Messini, Naples, and Leghorn.

Passengers by this Company's Steamers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the above named ports, and may resume it at pleasure by any of the Company's vessels.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the undermentioned Steamers are fixed to leave Bombay as follows :—

INDIA, on MONDAY, 1st of May.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 10th February 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE of STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY and TRIESTE via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*.

The APIS, 1,400 Tons, will be despatched from Bombay about the 1st MAY, and the SPHINX, 1,400 Tons, about the 8th JUNE. These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY :

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Aden	£16	£ 7-13
To Suez	£28	£13- 7
To Port Said	£30	£14- 6
To Trieste	£40	£19- 0

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight, (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES from ALEXANDRIA to TRIESTE.

First Class……£13 | Second Class……£9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together :—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free : 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 130 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co :—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage 1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, 5th April 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company take Cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Suez Canal.

These Steamers were made specially for the trade, and have superior accommodation for Passengers. The NEERA carries a Stewardess.

RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35 } Exclusive of Wines.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s. }

The s.s. NEERA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Coburn, is expected to leave on the 30th May.

Bombay, 17th April 1871. STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 22nd April, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. DECCAN (3,128 tons, and 800 H.P.), Captain D. Rennoldson, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 a.m. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 p.m., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—

To BRINDISI……First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON. ,, ,, 650 ,, ,, 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TRAVANCORE (1,900 tons, and 400 H.P.), Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 27th April, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 a.m. on Tuesday, the 25th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE Steamer SUNDA (1,682 Tons, and 300 H.P.), will be despatched to Hongkong early in May, calling at Singapore.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE,

VIA SUEZ CANAL,

CALLING, IF NECESSARY, AT BRINDISI, TO LAND PASSENGERS.

(To be despatched hence at end of May.)

THE new Steam-ship STRATHCLYDE, 1,400 nett registered tons, expressly built for the East India and China Trade. This fine Steamer has extensive first-class Passenger accommodation of an unusually superior description.

Rates of Passage are—

1st Class to Suez	£30
Ditto Brindisi	£40
Ditto Trieste and Venice	£45

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board.

Further particulars will be advertised hereafter.

Application to be made to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th April 1871.

FROM MALABAR COAST to HAVRE.

THE first-class Ship CLEMENTINE, 395 tons, Messac, Commander. For particulars regarding Freight apply to Messrs. Ed. BAUDRY and Co.

FROM MALABAR COAST to BORDEAUX.

THE first-class Ship EUROPE, 406 tons, Duhalles, Commander. For particulars regarding Freight apply to Messrs. Ed. BAUDRY and Co.

FROM BOMBAY TO TELLICHERRY.

THE first-class Ship CLEMENTINE, 395 tons, Messac, Commander, will call at Cannanore, or any port north of Tellicherry, if sufficient inducement is offered. Apply for Freight, &c., to Messrs. Ed. BAUDRY & Co.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the 21st instant, the ship clearing on the 22nd.

FOR LONDON via HAVRE, WITH DESPATCH.

MESSRS. JOHN WILLIS and SON'S Magnificent Teak-built Ship THE TWEED, A 1 15 years, 1,745 tons, William Stuart, Commander.—For particulars regarding Freight or Passage apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th March 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees of GOODS per PRINCE OSCAR, Powles, Master, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain, as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Powles will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Agents for Captain.

Bombay, 17th April 1871.

NOTICE to OVERLAND PASSENGERS.—Half Pints of CHAMPAGNE at Rs. 10, 13, and 16 per dozen. All Dry.

PAYNE & Co.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
Immediately Opposite the Custom House.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

3, Marine Street.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome richly carved Household Furniture, best Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-rate mellow-toned sympathetic Grand Square Pianoforte by Soundy and Co., Engravings, Bijouterie, &c., an elegant circular-fronted English-built Miniature Brougham, very light and of first-class workmanship, and a pair of handsome fast-trotting Grey Arab Horses, double and single Harness, very choice Plants in tubs and pots, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant., sale commencing at or about 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, Middle Colaba, close to the Post Office Chowkey, the whole of the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, Carriage, Horses, &c., of G. H. Dick, Esq., consisting of Victoria pattern star cut Glassware, Decanters, Claret Jugs, Claret, Sherry and Champagne Glasses, beautiful French Porcelain Dinner, Tea and Coffee Services exquisitely hand-painted and matching one another, a white and Gold Breakfast Service, a set of electro-silver plated Spoons and Forks, Cruet Frames, Toast-rack, Tea Pots, Salver, Bread and Cake Baskets, an elegant centre-piece or Epergne, choice Cutlery by Lockwood Brothers and A. and J. Nisbet, furniture of late and fashionable design and highly-finished, consisting of Circular, Pier, Card, Dining, Side, Camp, Dressing and Washing Tables, Conversation Couches and Reclining Chairs made so as to form a tete-a-tete, Drawing, Dining-room and Easy Chairs, Teapoys, Sideboard, Screens, Ottomen, Four-post Bedsteads complete with beds, pillows, and curtains, Wardrobe, Clothes Presses, Chest of Drawers, Dressing Glasses, Reading, Hanging and Table Lamps, a four-light hanging Argand Lustre, handsome Pictures, Table Ornaments, Velvet Pile Carpet, a first-rate mellow-toned sympathetic grand square Pianoforte, one of Messrs. Soundy and Co.'s happiest selections, a sewing-machine, Dispense and Bath-room Furniture, Cooking Utensils.

At 2 p.m.

A light circular-fronted miniature brougham as good as new.
A pair of showy fast-trotting grey Arab horses.
Sets of double and single harness with plated mountings.

Also,

Some rare plants, several of them being unique in Bombay; a collection of ferns; amongst them there are specimens from England, China, New Zealand, Ceylon, &c. There are other desirable plants.

N.B.—Catalogues with full particulars will be published, and the property on view, three days before the day of sale.

SALE OF very Valuable Landed Property with three Dwelling-Houses situated at Parell.

On FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, that very eligible property situate on the Parell Road known as Mr. Walker's Bungalows. The property consists of ground in area about 10,602 square yards or thereabouts, bounded as follows :—on the west by a drain, on the east partly by the Parell Road and partly by property of Cursetjee Rustomjee Wadia, on the north by property of Cursetjee Rustomjee Wadia, and on the south partly by the property of John Joseph Pereira, and partly by the property of Framjee Eduljee, and erected thereon are three substantially built bungalows, the one abutting the Parell Road being called Apna Cottage, which are seldom unoccupied. In former days the rentals aggregated about Rs. 10,000 per annum, but owing to the peculiarities of the times they are now down to something like Rs. 4,000 per annum. This may be taken as a fair minimum-rental for the bungalows, and besides the portion within the compound limits, there is ample space for the buildings. The houses are of the stylish cottage design and internally are in many respects fitted up as such.

Bombay 21st April, 1871. CRAWFORD & Co.

TABLE CUTLERY.

	A. quality. Cash Rs. a.	A. quality. Credit Rs. a.	B. quality. Cash Rs. a.	B. quality. Credit Rs. a.	C. quality. Cash Rs. a.	C. quality. Credit Rs. a.
Table Knives, full size, per dozen	25 0	28 0	20 0	22 8	14 0	16 0
Table Knives, second (dessert) size, per dozen	20 0	22 8	14 0	16 0	11 0	12 8
Meat Carvers, per pair	8 0	9 0	6 0	7 0	4 8	5 0
Game Carvers, per pair	8 0	9 0	6 0	7 0	4 8	5 0
Steel Sharpeners, Each	3 0	3 8	2 0	2 8	1 12	2 0
Complete Sets, as above	63 0	70 0	45 0	50 0	32 0	36 0
Wheel Knife Sharpeners	4 8	5 0	4 0	4 8	3 8	4 0

A. quality are fitted with 4-inch pinned finest African Ivory bevelled handles. B. quality with 4-inch pinned finest African Ivory handles. C. quality with 4-inch pinned fine African Ivory handles.

NAPKIN RINGS,

Of finest African Ivory, bevelled edges, and numbered 1 to 6.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Set of six, 1½ by 1 inch	9 0	10 0
Set of six, 1¾ by 1 inch	13 8	15 0
Set of six, 1¾ or 2 by 1½ inch	16 0	18 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Ship CITY OF PEKIN, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 20th April 1871.

ESTATE of G. TRIANDAFILLIDI.—All persons having CLAIMS against the above Estate are requested to forward them to the undersigned, with all necessary proofs, and with Affidavits as prescribed by the Bankruptcy Act not later than the 30th instant.

WALLACE & Co.,
Attornies for Mr. E. Collier of Manchester—Trustee of the Estate of G. Triandafillidi.

Bombay, 20th April 1871.

GEO. NICOLL & Co.,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
EAST STREET, POONA,
HAVE FOR SALE
DOUBLE HARNESS,
Silver and Brass Mountings;
TANDUM HARNESS,
Silver and Brass Mountings;
SINGLE HARNESS,
Silver and Brass Mountings;
RIDING SADDLES BY FIRST-CLASS MAKERS;
BRIDLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
CAVALRY AND INFANTRY SADDLES AND BRIDLES COMPLETE;
SHABRAQUES FOR DITTO :
NUMDAS;
HORSE CLOTHING, IN PRINCE'S CHECK AND KERSEY;
SUNDRIES;
SADDLE AND HARNESS BRACKETS
In very neat patterns. Well worthy of Inspection.

Harness Blacking (Liquid and Compo), Polishing Paste, Plate Powder, Hoplemeuroma, Horse Clippers, Mane and Trimming Combs, Trimming Scissors, Riding, Driving and Hunting Whips, Coachmen's Waist Belts in Brown and Patent Leather, and all other requisites in the Saddlery and Harness line.

Bombay, 20th April 1871.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
AND
EAST STREET, POONA.

Bezique for two players, each	Rs. 1 8	and 3 0
,, three ,, ,,	,, 2 0	,, 4 0
,, four ,, ,,	,, 3 0	,, 6 0
Cupid's Magic Cards, per box		0 12
Most laughable thing on earth. A new Parlour Pastime		0 12

Bombay, 19th April 1871.

WINE LIST.

CHAMPAGNE :—		
Veuve Clicquot	Rs. 32	per doz.
G. H. Mumm & Co.	,, 28	,,
STILL HOCKS :—		
Liebfraumilch	,, 20	,,
Marcobrunner	,, 24	,,
Rüdesheimer	,, 24	,,
Johannisberger	,, 30	,,
Hochheimer Victoria Berg	,, 36	,,
Do. do. Blue capsule	,, 45	,,
CLARETS :—		
Chateau de Frands	,, 16	,,
Vray Canon	,, 18	,,
Chateau Larose	,, 22	,,
Chateau Leoville	,, 24	,,
Chateau Lafite	,, 28	,,
BRANDY :—		
S. W. S. 1866	,, 18	,,
S. W. S. 1865	,, 20	,,
H. and C. Balaresque	,, 22	,,
Gauthier Frères	,, 24	,,
Blanchy Frères	,, 28	,,
ITALIAN WINES :—		
Sicilian Claret	,, 7	,,
,, Sherry (Marsala)	,, 12	,,
BEER :—		
Norwegian Ale, in 3 doz. cases	,, 6	,,
Vienna Beer, Loewenthals, in 4 doz. cases	,, 6	,,
OLIVE OIL :—		
Genuine Italian	,, 8	,,

LIQUEURS, MAAGBITTER, VERMOUTH, HAVANA CIGARS, &c.

CANDLES :—
"Star of the North German Confederation," superior quality, in small boxes of 24 packets.
Saloon Candles at 6½ as. per packet of 6.
Carriage ,, 6¼ ,, ,, ,,

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 15th April 1870.

TO BE SOLD, TO-MORROW, at Bennett's Auction Sale, a pair of Grey CARRIAGE HORSES.

FOR SALE, a HANSOM CAB and BAY ARAB HORSE. Price Rs. 650. Apply to "G. H.," at this Office.

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.— WANTED, SIX BEAMS of WOOD, each 66 feet long, 15 inches broad, and 12 thick, to be delivered in Bombay within a few months. Tenders to state name of wood, date of delivery, and Price per Beam to G., Office of this Paper.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

GILL AND COMPANY,

WINE MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1795.

LONDON ……37, Crutched Friars, Mark Lane.
BOMBAY ……Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA …Government Place.

GILL & Co. beg to request the attention of the Public to the undermentioned LIST of their WINES and SPIRITS, which, for quality, cannot be surpassed, and on trial will be found to merit the high opinion formed of them in the Bengal Presidency.

Traders will be dealt with on their usual wholesale terms. Quotations in Rupees per dozen, good delivery (being London prices with charges added).

CHAMPAGNES—Rs. 35, 39, 45. Half pints 12.
SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK—Rs. 35.
SHERRIES—Rs. 19, 24, 29, 31, 32.
PORTS—Rs. 23, 31.
STILL MOSELLES—Rs. 20, 27.
STEIN WEIN—Rs. 23.
STILL HOCKS—Rs. 16, 21, 22, 31, 33, 37.
CLARETS—Rs. 9, 11, 13, 16, 19, 22, 25, 42.
RED BURGUNDY—Rs. 16, 19.
CHABLIS—Rs. 19. SAUTERNES—Rs. 17, 25.
BRANDIES—Rs 24, 32.
OLD TOM GIN, Rs. 15. HOLLANDS, Rs. 18. Superior OLD JAMAICA RUM, Rs. 20. SCOTCH WHISKEY, Rs. 17. DUTCH LIQUEURS.

The above are Cash quotations.

The Wines are packed in cases of 1 dozen quarts and 2 dozen pints; sample bottles may, however, be had.

N.B.—We shall be glad to receive Orders, for execution in London, for Bass's Beer, bottled by Bass's Agents, price of which is 7s. 6d. per dozen f. o. b. in London; cost here, including charges, comes to about Rs. 4-14-0 to Rs. 5-2-0 per dozen, according to exchange.

*** Orders for Beer must be accompanied with a remittance.

DE LA RUE & CO.'S PLAYING CARDS.

THE NEW (1870-71) PATTERNS.

Chinese Flower, Indian Shawl, Prince of Wales, Princess of Wales, Indian Jonquil, Indian Feather, Persian Diamond, Geranium, Crocus, Millefleurs, Fuschia, Sweet Pea, White Rose, Cotton Plant, Oriental in blood-red and gold, and Gold Moguls and Harry's; certainly the most beautiful selection of superb patterns ever issued, even by De la Rue.

Each pack, Cash Rs. 1-12; Credit Rs. 2. Dozen packs, Cash Rs. 20; Credit Rs. 22-8.

SUPERIOR
HARRY'S, MOGULS, & CLUB HOUSE;
Highly glazed, in a variety of beautiful patterns.

Each pack, Cash Rs. 1-6; Credit Rs. 1-8. Dozen packs, Cash Rs. 15; Credit Rs. 16-8.

FINE HARRY'S;
Superior highly glazed quality.

Each pack, Cash Rs. 1; Credit Rs. 1-2. Dozen packs, Cash Rs. 11; Credit Rs. 13-8.

CAVENDISH'S
ADMIRABLE WORKS ON WHIST,
AND THE
CAVENDISH WHIST MARKER.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE,

The admirably finished machine-made
TURKEY MILL PAPERS,
Surpass all others in beauty and freedom of surface to a light pen.

LADIES'

PAPERS, with the new square, or oblong, ENVELOPES.

Papers, 5 Quire Packets. Cash. Rs. A.	Credit. Rs. A.			Envelopes, Box of 100. Cash. Rs. A.	Credit. Rs. A.
1 8	1 12	ALBERT (8¼ by 4 inches); an useful general paper	sq. ob.	1 6 1 2	1 8 1 4
1 6	1 8	QUEEN'S (5¼ by 8¼ inch); Special Ladies' Invitation or Acceptance Paper	sq. ob.	1 4 1 0	1 6 1 2
1 6	1 8	PRINCESS' 5 by 3½ in.; the last new square paper		1 4	1 6

STATIONERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ON SALE BY
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

THE Undersigned are prepared to INSURE COTTON per Austrian Lloyd Steamers for TRIESTE or VENICE at FIVE-EIGHTHS PER CENT. PREMIUM, and for other First Class Steamers at 3/4 per cent., and to ENGLAND via SUEZ CANAL in First Class Steamers at ONE per cent.

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents Dresden Insurance Company.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited). —NOTICE.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be HELD at the Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY, the 8th proximo, at 3 o'clock p.m., to receive the Accounts for the year ending 14th instant, to appoint Directors, and to declare a Dividend.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 19th April 1871.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED, from the 25th INSTANT, until the 5th PROXIMO, both days inclusive.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited). —NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be HELD at the Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY, the 8th proximo, at 3-30 p.m., when the following SPECIAL RESOLUTION will be PROPOSED :—

"That this Company be wound up voluntarily."

By Order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 19th April 1871.

THE ELPHINSTONE LANDING AND GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY (Forwarding Agents to the P. & O. Co.) LAND CARGOES, with despatch at MODERATE RATES.

Bond or deliver Goods as required.

Despatch Packages to any part of the world. For particulars apply to

F. MOOLJEE & Co.,
Opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

THE ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS Co., Limited, (in Liquidation).—No Shareholder of the Company save myself having this day attended at the MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company advertised to be held this day at 3 p.m., and I having attended at the time and place fixed for the holding of such Meeting, do hereby, as Liquidator of the Company, ADJOURN such MEETING until the 2nd day of MAY next at 3 p.m., at the Office of Messrs. W. NICOL & Co., when the Resolutions already advertised for proposition this day will be proposed.

H. MAXWELL, Liquidator.

Bombay, 2nd March 1871.

NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the BOMBAY BOOK DEBT LOAN, of 1st May 1865, WILL BE CLOSED from the 20th to 30th INSTANT, inclusive. HOLDERS of the abovementioned STOCK should present their CERTIFICATES at this Office when applying for DIVIDEND WARRANTS, which will be ready for delivery on the 1st proximo.

W. FRASER,
Deputy Secretary and Treasurer.

Public Debt Office, New Bank of Bombay, L.l., 17th April 1871.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that a QUARTERLY MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be HELD in the DURBAR ROOM, of the TOWN HALL, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th April 1871, at 3 o'clock precisely, to consider—

1. The Accounts for the 1st Quarter of 1871, with Auditors' Report thereon.
2. Report of the Visiting Justices of the Bombay Jails for the year 1870, with Government Resolutions thereon, No. 734 of 21st February and No. 1074 of 13th March 1871.
3. Report of the Select Committee of the Justices of the Peace for the control of Hindoo Cemeteries.
4. Report of the Select Committee of the Justices on the proposals for Street Railways.
5. Proceedings of the Finance Committee to date.
6. The Municipal Commissioner to apply under Section 202 of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1865 for the sanction of the Bench to a Code of Bye-Laws regarding the storage of dangerous oils and substances.
7. Letter from E. Pratt, Esq., giving notice of his intention to propose the appointment of two Committees—the first, to inquire into the loans negociated by the Municipal Commissioner in the year 1868 on behalf of the Corporation; the other, to examine and report on the Contract System in force since 1865.

LESLIE CRAWFORD,
Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 17th April 1871.

MESSRS CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, by order of the Executor of the Will of the late SAMUEL LAWFORD ACLAND, Esq., deceased, (subject to Conditions of Sale which will be produced and read at the time of sale) on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of April 1871, at four o'clock in the afternoon, all those pieces or parcels of LAND or GROUND, called or known by the name of WARUS GUNESHWADY and RATHERCHA DOONGER, otherwise Flag Staff Hill, situate at Worlee, in the Island of Bombay, and subdistrict of Mazagon, containing 79,830 square yards, more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east side thereof by the govun or road leading to Worlee Fort and Colwady, on the west thereof by the seashore, on the north side thereof partly by ground belonging to a mosque and partly by land belonging to Moroba Babdojee and partly by ground belonging to Wurjeewundass and Nurrotumdass Madowdass, and on the south partly by the property of Wurjeevundass Madowdass, partly by a hill or hilly ground called Gopechar, and partly by a passage, all which said premises are and have for some time past been unoccupied.

CAUTION.—To all whom it may concern, NOTICE is hereby given, that KHOJA RAHIMBHAI ALLOOBHOY, son of the late Alloobhoy Peeroo, died intestate at Bombay, on the 21st day of December last, leaving considerable immoveable and moveable properties at Bombay and other places.

As the Sole Widow and Representative of the said Rahimbhai Alloobhoy, I give Notice, and all the parties, to whom any of the said immoveable properties are rented, not to give the rent of the said properties to any person or persons, without my written directions, and any persons holding any moveable and immoveable properties in trust for the said Rahimbhai Alloobhoy, deceased, or any person or persons owing any sum or sums of money to him or on account of his estate, are also warned against parting with the same to any person or persons without my written consent or direction to that effect, and if, after this notice, any person or persons pay to any one rent or any part thereof, or part with the property in trust, or pay any sum or sums of money as aforesaid, he, she, or they shall do so at his, her, or their peril, and will hold him, her, or them responsible for the same.

HEERBAI,
Widow of Rahimbhai Alloobhoy.

Bombay, 27th March 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SHREEDHUR BALCRISTNA has contracted to MORTGAGE to the undersigned, all those two pieces or parcels of LAND or SALT PANS GROUNDS, with the Messuage and Premises standing thereon, situate at Toorumba, in Salsette, in Tanna Zilla, in the district and subdistrict of Tanna, one piece is known by the name of Augoorlee Augar, and the other by the name of Khoosh Agar, and the same are containing by admeasurement 308,000 square yards or 77 acres and 9 goonthas or thereabouts, and the Augoorlee Augar is bounded as follows, that is to say on the east by sea, on the west by the Nuvkhar, on the north by sea, and on the south by the said Khoosh Agar, and the other is bounded as follows, on the east by the sea, on the west by the——, on the north by the Nuykhad, and on the south by sea, and the same were formerly in the occupation of the said Shreedhur Balcristna, and are now in the occupation of Memon Ally Jukudia, as his tenant for the current year only. All persons having any claim, demand, or interest, either by way of mortgage, inheritance, lease, agreement in the nature of a lease, in trust for or otherwise, are required to make the same known by notice, through any Attorney-at-Law, to H. E. Hope, Esquire, Solicitor to the undersigned, at his Office in Forbes Street, No. 11, in the Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, save and except the claim of Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff by way of mortgage, after which time the mortgage will be completed without reference to any claim.—Dated this 12th day of April 1871.

JUGJEEWANDASS NANABHAI.

IMPORTANT.

TO BE SOLD,

THE MAGNIFICENT STOCK of Messrs. BADHAM and Co., at a great reduction, and 10 per cent. discount for Cash. This is an opportunity that seldom or never offers itself in India for purchasing

FIRST CLASS GOODS AT LESS THAN LONDON PRICES.

NOTICE TO OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding home will ensure a saving of 25 per cent. by purchasing their requirements from BADHAM & Co.

Special Goods for the journey and home wear for immediate use.

Overland Trunks from Rs. 22 to Rs. 28.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

Wilkinson's Broncho-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic and Liver Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

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Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

CAPS.	SHOT.
CARTRIDGES.	WADDING.
POWDER.	SUNDRIES.

NEW MATERIALS AND APPLIANCES
of every description,
IMPORTED ON INTRODUCTION TO HOME USE,
BY
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS TO THE QUEEN AND PRINCE OF WALES,
THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS, &c., &c.

ESTABLISHED IN EUROPE IN 1815, AND IN BOMBAY IN 1842.

REPRESENTATIVES AND AGENTS IN EVERY PART OF THE WORLD IN CONNECTION WITH THEIR LONDON AND BORDEAUX HOUSES.

C. P. & Co.'s well known Brands need only abstract reference by Advertisement, every detail will be supplied on application to their BOMBAY HOUSE in DEAN LANE; meantime, for the general information of Mess Presidents, Civil Servants, and the general Public, they annex quotations of their Wines, &c., in Rupees per dozen.

SHERRIES—Rs. 15, 18-8, 22, 28, 32, 38.
MARSALA and MADEIRA—Rs. 15-8, 33.
CLARETS—Rs. 13-8, 15-8, 17, 18-8, 22, 25, 30.*
BURGUNDIES—Rs. 21, 26, 32.
CHAMPAGNES—(Magnums)—Rs. 80, Qts. 40, 36, 30.*
SAUTERNES—Rs. 22.*
SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK—Rs. 40, 36.*
STILL HOCKS and MOSELLE—Rs. 23, 26, 34, 42.
PORTS—Rs. 16, 24-8, 30, 36.*
COGNAC—Rs. 25, 28, 32.
WHISKY—Rs. 21, 23. RUM—Rs. 22.
OLD TOM—Rs. 21. GENEVA—Rs. 19.
LIQUEURS and BITTERS of the best sort—Rs. 20, 30, 40.*

The above described comprise all the most approved styles of Wines and Spirits for tropical consumption—from dry to very dry, nutty and full pale to light gold,—every taste being provided for. Wines marked * are also kept in stock in pints.

TERMS.

Three months' Credit allowed on satisfactory references being afforded : liberal Discount for Cash. Unexceptionally liberal terms to Merchants and Traders buying largely. Wines, &c., shipped to Merchant's Brand if desired.

Club, Mess, Ball, and Steam-ship Store Contracts entered into.

Full particulars and detailed descriptive price lists to be obtained at our offices,

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

CLARET, St. Emilion	Rs. 16	per dozen.
Ditto pints	6	ditto
St. Julien	16	ditto
Mouton	16	ditto
Ditto pints	9	ditto
SAUTERNE (old), Emile Apian	18	ditto
Chateau D'Yquem	24	ditto
BRANDY, Jules Robin, very old	24	ditto
Hennessy's, ditto	33	ditto
Clouzeau's Champagne	24	ditto
CHAMPAGNE, Heidsieck's Grand vin Royal	38	ditto
Ditto pints	20	ditto
SHERRY, Campbell's Amontillado	32	ditto
Ditto pale dry	24	ditto
Ditto dinner	18	ditto
WHISKEY, Irish, very old	18	ditto
Scotch, ditto	18	ditto

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

J. NEUBERG,

GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT, BOMBAY.

CLARET, by Th. Biche Latour of Bordeaux.

			Rs. a.
MEDOC, excellent Cup Wine	per doz	qts	9 0
MEDOC VIEUX, Breakfast Wine	do	qts	10 0
Do do	do	pts	6 0
PAUILLAC, Superior quality	do	qts	12 0
Do do	do	pts	6 8
MARGAUX, Dinner Wine	do	qts	16 0
CHATEAU LEOVILLE	do	qts	16 0
ST JULIEN	do	qts	18 0
SAUTERNE	do	qts	21 0

Sole Importer, J. NEUBERG.

CLARET IN WOOD.

MEDOC VIEUX	Rs. 200 per Cask of	50	Gallons.
Ditto	,, 110 ditto	25	ditto
Ditto	,, 55 ditto	12½	ditto
PAUILLAC	,, 225 ditto	50	ditto

Sole Importer, J. NEUBERG.

CHAMPAGNE.

		Rs.
Sillery Mousseux, by Vauban Freres	per doz. qts.	28
Ditto Ditto Ditto		

SPARKLING MOSELLE.

Nonpareil	qts.	28
Ditto	pts.	15

SHERRY.

Fine Dry	qts.	27
Prime quality	qts.	20
Golden quality, Green Seal	qts.	25
Port Wine, old full-bodied	qts.	20

Cognac and Cognac Vieux, Rs. 20 and Rs. 24 per doz. quarts.
Genuine Kirschevasser, Rs. 36 per doz.

J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

NOTICES.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.
The most efficient BITTER TONIC known.

Received emphatic approval at
BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE,
LIVERPOOL, SEPTEMBER 1870.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
CHEMISTS to HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR,
BOMBAY and POONA.

TRUE GOA POWDER.
See that it bears the signature of
D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY and POONA.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE,
Surpasses all crude spices for making
CLARET CUP.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY and POONA.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE,
Is a hair lubricant and preservative prepared on
CORRECT PRINCIPLES.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY and POONA.

JERUSALEM TIFFIN AND BILLIARD ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street and Rampart Row, Fort. The PROPRIETORS wish to call the attention of the Public to the above Rooms. A large, cool, and airy Tiffin Room; a Reading Room, with all the Latest News; two splendid Billiard Tables (one just arrived from England). The only European House in the Fort.

TIFFIN at 2 p.m. CHOPS and STEAKS always ready.

N. B.—Wines and Spirits of the best quality.

WANTED, one or two GENTLEMEN as BOARDERS.

HOPE HALL HOTEL, MATHERAN.— Mr. P. MENDOSA, the Proprietor of the Hope Hall Hotel, begs to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen, that he has RE-OPENED the HOTEL, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation.

Superior articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors.

The terms of the charges are reduced.

Middle Cross Road, Louisa and Alexandra Points.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.— Mr. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Bombay Presidency, that the above Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation, is OPEN for the RECEPTION of VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, which are very commodious for Ladies and Gentlemen. Superior Articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. He has some Houses to Let, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel in former seasons, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

BYCULLA (late Bombay) HOTEL,

(BY JEEVUNJEE and Co.,)

JUNCTION of BELLASIS and CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

BYCULLA HOTEL, which is within a few minutes' walk of the Byculla and Grant Road Railway Stations, is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for such an Establishment, the building possesses advantages over Bungalow Hotels, special care having been taken in the arrangements of the Rooms, which are large and lofty, to secure the best ventilation, and thus to keep the whole Hotel cool. The furnishings and fittings have been selected with a special view to affording the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors, and ample accommodation has been provided for Families. The Table is supplied in a manner unsurpassed in Bombay, and care is taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality.

Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and two fine Billiard Tables.

Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

JEEVUNJEE & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS & REGIMENTAL AGENTS,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

N.B.—In all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

CHAMPAGNES (Dry), Rs. *32, 39, 44, and 50 per dozen, single Magnums and double Magnums and Half Pints.
SPARKLING MOSELLES, Rs. *32, 34, and *39 per dozen.
SPARKLING HOCKS, Rs. 32 and 40 per dozen.
SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red and White, Rs. 36 per dozen.
STILL HOCKS, Rs. *15, 18, 20, 21, 22, 26, 34 and 36 per dozen.
STILL MOSELLES, Rs. 20, 23, and 27 per dozen.
STEIN WEIN, in original flagons, Rs. 24 per dozen.
CLARETS, light Breakfast Wines, Rs. 10 and 13 per dozen.
CLARETS, Dinner Wines, Rs. 15, 18, and 20 per dozen.
CLARETS, after Dinner, full-bodied, Rs. 20, 26, and 28 per doz.
SHERRIES, Rs. 18, 22, 24, 27, 29, and 30 per dozen.
AMONTILLADO, Rs. 30 per dozen.
MANZANILLA (very dry), Rs. 32 per dozen.
VINO PUERO (delicate and choice), Rs. 32.
PORTS, Rs. 16, 21, and 27.
CHABLIS, Rs. 16 per dozen.
SAUTERNES, Rs. 18 and 24 per dozen.
BUCELLAS, Rs. 18 and 22 per dozen.
TENT WINE, Rs. 32 (for Communion.)
BRANDIES, Rs. 24, 29, and 35 per dozen.
SUNDRY SPIRITS—OLD TOM, UNSWEETENED GIN, HOLLANDS, WHISKEY (SCOTCH and IRISH), JAMAICA RUM, &c.
LIQUEURS—CURACOA, MARASCHINO, NOYEAU, Cherry Brandy, Ginger Wine, Orange and Angostura Bitters, &c.
BEER—Stone's Bottling, Quarts and Pints.
Do. Our Extra Gravity, Quarts, Pints, and Imperial Pints.
Do. In Hhds., containing 54 Gallons.

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

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PAYNE AND COMPANY,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

AITKEN'S PALE ALE and STOUT.—SUPPLIES of this favourite BRAND are received monthly, and fresh importations in splendid condition can always be had, retail, from the following Dealers, viz :—

Sorabjee Rustomjee Batlywalla……Parsee Bazaar Street.
Muncherjee & Eduljee Bazonjee……Do.
Jamsetjee Nowrojee……Allahibaug.

NOTICES.

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SELECTIONS OF MUSIC, each consisting of about TWENTY ASSORTED SONGS and PIECES, bound in fancy paper covers. Rs. 7-8.

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P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Carriages, Buggies, and Broughams, with either one horse or a pair. Charges moderate.

ASSISTANT MASTER WANTED for the BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S BYCULLA SCHOOLS, a European or Eurasian. Full particulars will be furnished to applicants; but to save useless trouble, Candidates are requested, in the first instance, to state their age, where educated, previous experience, and qualifications, &c., &c. References as to character will be required. Applications, accompanied by copies of Certificates and Testimonials, to be addressed to the SECRETARY, Bombay Education Society, Bombay.

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No. 11 FORBES STREET AND APOLLO STREET.
CARTES—Rs. 12 PER DOZEN.

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GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI- HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

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LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

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SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

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T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,

WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

HAS received the following for Sale :—GOLD WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates, and guaranteed to purchasers for the term of one to three years.

SILVER WATCHES of great variety, from Rs. 20 to 100, with same guarantee.

JEWELLERY—A very large selection, including Half sets, Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Earrings, Lockets, Charms, Finger-Rings, Scarf-Rings, Studs, Watch-Chains, &c., all guaranteed to be of 14, 15, and 18 Carat Gold.

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 5 to 200.

REPAIRS in Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c., undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES,

PLAIN AND SILVER MOUNTED,
From Rs. 2 to Rs. 175.

THE NEW
CHARCOAL PIPES,
With cherry stem and horn, or goose-bone, mouth-piece,
Cash Rs. 1; Credit Rs. 1-2.

BRIAR ROOT PIPES,
With horn or amber mouth pieces,
From As. 12 to Rs. 20.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SILVER WARE,

OF THE
BEST LONDON WORKMANSHIP,
In a variety of beautiful designs.

Bouquet Holders.	Cigar Cases.	Pencil Cases.
Butter Knives.	Goblets.	Ring and Bells.
Christening Cups.	Napkin Rings.	Saltcellars, Spoons.
Christening Suites.	Peg Cups.	Snuff Boxes.

Each article is of Standard Silver, and bears the Hall mark.

DETAILS FURNISHED, FREE, ON APPLICATION, BY
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

PIANOS FOR MATHERAN.

GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTES, by BROADWOOD and COLLARD, for HIRE, for the HILLS, at Rs. 20, 25, and 30 per month.

SOUNDY & CO.

USEFUL TO
SPORTSMEN AND TRAVELLERS
IN GENERAL.

RAILWAY CANTEENS, TIFFIN CASES, AND PIC-NIC BASKETS.

PIC-NIC BASKETS—Oblong Baskets of fine wicker, with handle and strong leather strap for lashing or carrying, fitted with the following requisites :—4 China Plates, 4 Steel Forks with Ivory Handles, 4 Knives with ditto, 4 Napkins, 4 small Glass Tumblers, 2 Boxwood Muffineers, a small Porcelain Jar with metal cover for Butter, 2 Flask-shaped Bottles with metal Screw Tops, and a Tin Box for Sandwiches or Biscuits. The Basket has spare space within it, which can be filled in at pleasure. It measures 17 in. by 11½ in. by 6 in.—Price Rs. 36; Cash Rs. 30.

THE HOUSEWIFE'S Cheap and Portable WINE CELLARET, useful also for Tourists' Excursions and Pic-nic Parties. This Cellaret consists of a strong Iron-ribbed Wicker Basket secured by a strong strap, handle, and padlock, measuring 9½ in. by 9½ in. by 11 in. deep. It contains 4 round best Flint Glass Bottles, each to contain 1½ pint, fitted with Boxwood top-corks, and four Electro-plated Drinking Cups.—Price Rs. 36; Cash Rs. 30.

N.B.—This article can be strongly recommended; it is in a most convenient, secure, and portable form for conveyance and use.

PIC-NIC or TRAVELLING BASKETS, unfitted, in extra strong Wicker Work,—

Large size, with division for 5 bottles, and spaces which can be filled in at pleasure, size 18 in. by 16 in. by 15 in……Rs. 10

Small size, with divisions for 2 bottles, and spaces, size 14 in. by 10 in. by 9 in.……Rs.

THE TOURISTS' PATENT PORTABLE TUMBLER, well plated and neatly finished, in 3 parts, and capable of being shut up at pleasure, fitting, when so shut up, in a round box measuring 2½ in. in diameter and 1¾ in. in depth.—Price Rs. 2-8.

SOUNDY AND CO.,
2 & 3, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BAROMETERS & THERMOMETERS.

ADMIRAL FITZROY'S BAROMETER and WEATHER GLASS, in handsome carved Gothic Case	Rs. 30	0
Ditto ditto in plain Mahogany French-polished Case	20	0
ANEROID BAROMETER, 6 in., in handsome Leather Case	50	0
Ditto ditto 4 in	35	0
THERMOMETERS, divided on polished Boxwood, 10 in	1	0
Ditto ditto Bevilled Edges	1	8
Ditto ditto with Enamelled Tubes	2	4
Ditto ditto ditto Fahrenheit and Reaumur	3	0
Ditto divided on Porcelain (Spirit)	3	0
Ditto ditto ditto (Mercury)	4	0
POCKET THERMOMETER, 4 in., Fahrenheit and Reaumur, divided on round polished Boxwood	3	0

The above Prices are Nett Cash with order.

SOUNDY AND CO.,
2 & 3, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW IMPROVED ICE PITCHERS, OR PATENT DOUBLE WATER JUGS

Of Electro-silver, in several patterns, plain or chased. These Jugs have a lining within the outer body, or, in other words, are made double throughout; thus protected, it has been found, by experiments, that Ice-water can be preserved in these Jugs at a lower temperature for a much longer time than in the ordinary jugs.

Richly-chased and ornamented, to hold 2 quarts……Rs. 22
Engine Engraved, with Garter for Name……,, 25

Rs. 1-8 extra for packing, when necessary.

A REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS FROM OUT-STATIONS.

SOUNDY AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

ELECTRO-SILVER PLATED WARE.

NEWEST DESIGNS.

SOUNDY & Co. have just received a large selection of ELECTRO PLATED WARE of the newest designs and patterns, which they now offer to the public at the following prices, with the further inducement of TWENTY PER CENT, DISCOUNT on all Orders accompanied with CASH.

Catalogues with detailed descriptions sent Post free.

	Rs.	Rs.
BISCUIT [illegible]	35 to	40
ICE PAILS	30	
ICE TONGS	5	8
ICE PITCHERS	22	25
BUTTER POTS	10	35
BUTTER KNIVES, Mother o'Pearl Handles	2	4
SALT CELLARS, per pair	8	15
SALT CELLARS, in cases, sets of 4 and 6	25	35
MUSTARD POTS	6	8
MUFFINEERS, per set	8	15
MUFFINEERS, for Presentation, in case	35	
MUFFINEERS, singly	4	6
TOAST RACKS	3	25
BREAKFAST and DINNER FRAMES	10	20
CRUET STANDS	20	80
BREAKFAST or SIDE DISHES, set of four	250	350
CUTLET or BEEFSTEAK DISHES	45	
FISH CARVERS, per pair	20	45
DESSERT KNIVES and FORKS, in cases, per doz.	40	75
TANKARDS	15	45
DRINKING CUPS	25	65
PINT MUGS	10	12
EGG CUPS and TOAST RACKS, combined	20	35
EGG STEAM BOILER	8	20

SOUNDY & Co.,
2 & 3, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

AMATEUR NIGGER MINSTREL BANDS.

SOUNDY AND CO., BOMBAY,

HAVE on hand a large Stock of INSTRUMENTS for Amateurs, Christy Minstrel, and other Bands.

	Rs.	Rs.
VIOLINS, of the best models, with 2 Bows, in case, complete, from	28 to	60
BANJOS, full size, Kentucky shape, with Pegs, 7 Strings, best make	15	20
BANJOS, superior finished, 7 Strings, Machine Head, fitted in a case, complete	35	40
PICCOLO BANJOS, newly introduced into Minstrel Bands, a very effective Instrument, and well adapted for Solos	10	15
All the Banjos have Brass Rings and Brass Screw Adjustment to tighten the skin, and are all made expressly to order.		
ANGLO-GERMAN CONCERTINAS, with 20 Keys, in wood lock and key box	15	40
ARITONE CELESTIAL CONCERTINAS, with 20 Keys, Double Notes, in wood box with lock and key	15	20
GUITARS, of superior tone, with Machine Head, in cloth lined case, very strongly made	30	75
TAMBOURINES, of best make, Brass Screw Fittings	7	10
NIGGER TAMBOURINES, exceedingly strong, same as used by professionals, 9, 10, 11, and 12 inch	3	5
BONES, real Ribs of Beef Bones, prepared and dried, per Set	2-8	
CLAPPERS, of the hardest Ebony, per Set	2	
CASTANETTS, per Set	4	
TRIANGLES, with Beater	4-8	
TAMBOURS or QUADRILLE DRUMS, now very much used in Minstrel Bands, Brass Shell, with Screw Adjustment and Pair of Sticks	8	

FIFES, PICCOLOS, and FLUTES, in every Key.

PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS, from the best Manufacturers.

Illustrated and detailed Priced Lists sent free, by post, on application.

SOUNDY & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

Thursday Afternoon.

Inquiries for Spinning shares continue. Land and Bank shares remain unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	8 p.ct	Agra Bank	95
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	625
10,000	500	100	5 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	175
5,250	1,000	all	7 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,380
30,000	250	all	2 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	250 par.
0,000	275	all	12 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	360 nl.
40,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	102
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	465

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,670
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	161
750	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,035
4,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Port Canning	310

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	216.3.0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	245
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	126
...	£20	43.10.2	do.	Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£10	194.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,075 x d
900	2,000	1,100	75 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	925
250	3,300	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	450
150	12,000	11,000	200 do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,200
200	2,000	all	285 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,220
200	500	all	66 do.	Do. New	583
300	1,000	all	Nil.	Colaba Press Co	5,600
350	4,000	all	...	East India Press Co	3,500
150	4,500	all	300	Fort Press Co.	10,000 x d
300	600	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	1,000
200	4,000	all	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,500
2,250	5,000	1,500	75 ps	Imperial Press Co.	1,250
300	000	2,000	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	950
2,000	400	350	35 ps	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	1,000
120	2,500	all	350	Prince of Wales Press	2,350
215	1,000	750	Nil.	Victoria Press, Madras	915
15	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,000
40	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	700

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—April 20.

Lamb, Assistant Surgeon, Bombay Medical Staff, on duty, from Poona.
Melliss, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.
Poett, Captain, 34th Regiment, on leave, from Morar.
Macnaghten, Captain, 2nd Light Cavalry, on leave, from Poona.
Wetherall, Captain, 108th Regiment, on duty, from Deolalee.
Murray, Captain, Paymaster, General Department, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—April 20.

Hoskins, Captain, Bom R A, on leave, to England.
Young, Captain, Bom R A, on leave, to England.
Blake, Vet Surgeon, Bom R A, on leave, to England.
Anderson, Paymaster, R N, on leave, to England.
Gardiner, Lieutenant, R N, on leave, to England.
Reynand, Lieutenant, R N, on leave, to England.
Maclean, Ensign, R N, on leave, to England.
Pulleyne, Lieutenant, 18th Hussars, on leave, to England.
Clery, Surgeon, 18th Hussars, on leave, to England.
Cobbe, Major, Mad R A, on leave, to England.
Parkes, Assistant Surgeon, Mad R A, on leave, to England.
Raikes, Captain, Mad R A, on leave, to England.
Gibbons, Surgeon Major, Mad R A, on leave, to England.
Gubbins, Captain, Mad R A, on leave to England.
Weston, Lieutenant, Mad G List, on leave, to England.
Pardoe, Lieutenant, Mad G List, on leave, to England.
Hammond, Lieutenant, Mad L L, on leave, to England.
Renny, Lieutenant-Colonel, Ben R A, on leave, to England.
Cookes, Captain, Ben R A, on leave, to England.
Gilmour, Captain, Ben R A, on leave, to England.
Pickering, Captain, Ben R A, on leave, to England.
Wilkes, Assistant Surgeon, Ben R A, on leave, to England.
Thomson, Quartermaster, Ben R A, on leave, to England.
Briscoe, Captain, 1-14th Foot, on leave, to England.
Blois, Lieutenant, 1-14th Foot, on leave, to England.
Hughes, Assistant Surgeon, 38th Foot, on leave, to England.
Alexander, Lieutenant, 28th Foot, on leave, to England.
Rowlands, Colonel V C, 41st Foot, on leave, to England.
Torkington, Lieutenant, 41st Foot, on leave, to England.
Heather, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Staff, on leave to England.
Stewart, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Staff, on leave, to England.
Ffolliott, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Staff, on leave, to England.
Stoyle, Lieutenant, 59th Regiment, on leave, to England.
Collis, Lieutenant, 83rd Regiment, on leave, to England.
Williams, Lieutenant-Colonel, 108th Regiment, on leave, to England.
Justice, Lieutenant, 108th Regiment, on leave, to England.
Livesay, Lieutenant, Madras R E, on leave, to England.
Chick, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Montague, Captain, 4th Hussars, on leave, to England.
Rant, Ridingmaster, 5th Royal Irish Lancers, on leave, to England.
Brown, Captain, 2-1st Foot, on leave, to England.
Gall, Ensign, 1-5th Fusiliers, on leave, to England.
Bowers, Lieutenant, 1-6th Foot, on leave, to England.
Tulloch, Surgeon, 1-11th Foot, on leave, to England.
Galty, Captain, 39th Foot, on leave, to England.
Young, Paymaster, 38th Foot, on leave, to England.
Brander, Ensign, 2-60th Foot, on leave, to England.
Lamb, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, on duty, to Poona.
Walker, Colonel, Staff Corps, to rejoin to Baroda.
Davis, Surgeon, Medical Department, to rejoin, to Carwar.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 19th April 1871.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Mount Aboo Sanitarium.—Lieutenant E. A. Hughes, 1st Battalion 2nd Foot, to be staff officer.

Under instructions from Horse Guards, Lieutenant P. Justice, 108th Foot, will proceed to England for duty with the Regimental Depot.

Lieutenant Justice's services are available for duty with troops on the voyage home.

This cancels the leave granted to this officer in G. O. C. No. 232 of 1st instant.

Captain Yonge, Staff Corps, is attached to do duty with the 26th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain J. A. Rowlandson performed the duties of Adjutant, 24th Regiment N. I. from 25th February to 16th March 1871, both days inclusive.

Captain J. Beke, Quarter Master 21st Regiment N. I., performed the duties of Adjutant, in addition to his own, from 18th March to 7th April 1871, both days inclusive.

The following acting appointments are ordered in the Barrack Department, vice 2nd Class Barrack Master Bather, granted furlough to Europe on medical certificate :—

3rd Class Barrack Master Ashford to act as 2n[illegible]
Barrack Sergeant Stanwell to act as 3rd Class [illegible]ck Master.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Artillery—2nd Captain and Adjutant R. N. Young (6th Brigade) from date of departure to England, overland, to appear before a medical board.

2nd Captain C. H. Pickering (G Battery 8th Brigade) from date of departure to England, overland, to appear before a medical board.

Captain (Local Major) C. Raikes (D Battery 20th Brigade) from date of departure to England, overland, to appear before a medical board.

2nd Captain F. B. Roberts, (18th Brigade) from 5th April to 4th May 1871, to remain at Mahableshwur, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant J. W. Yerburg, (No. 2 Battery, 6th Brigade) from 14th April to 14th May 1871, on medical certificate.

Surgeon Major J. Gibbons, (23rd Brigade) from date of departure to England, overland, to appear before a medical board.

Veterinary Surgeon G. Blake, (C Battery 18th Brigade) from date of departure to England, overland, to appear before a medical board.

5th Foot (1st Battalion)—Ensign H. B. Gall, to England, overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

59th Foot—Lieutenant D. T. Chisholm, to England, overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

60th Foot (2nd Battalion)—Ensign A. J. Brander, to England, overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

108th Foot—Lieut Colonel H. E. T. Williams, to England, overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

By Major-General J. T. Grant, C. B.,
Commanding Poona Division of the Army.
Mahableshwur, 15th April, 1871.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave :—

Colonel MacLeod, Commanding 2nd Grenadier Regiment N. I., for 60 days, from date of departure, on privilege leave.

Poona, 18th April, 1871.

16th Regt. N. I.—Major Chesshyre, for 20 days, from the 3rd instant, on privilege leave.

25th Regt. N. L. I.—Captain Beville, for 40 days, from date of departure, on privilege leave.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, April 20.)

Military Department.

Colonel D. Boyd, Staff Corps, Commanding at Asseerghur, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under rule 15 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

Captain J. F. Willoughby, General List, Bombay Infantry, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under rule 15 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

Colonel J. S. Gell, Bombay Infantry, Quartermaster General of the Army, is allowed a furlough to Europe, on private affairs, for six months, under rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868, from date of departure in the current month.

Surgeon Major C. G. Wiehe, M.D., is allowed leave of absence in India, for six months, under rule 25 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

The services of Lieutenant-Colonel H. K. Beshe are placed, temporarily, at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Foreign Department.

Major-General H. J. Barr having, with the permission of Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for India, returned to India, will resume the duties of Controller of Military Accounts from the date of receiving charge of the office from Lieutenant-Colonel Chitty.

Colonel J. G. Fife, R.E., Chief Engineer for Irrigation, and Under-Secretary to Government Public Works (Irrigation) Department, is allowed furlough to Europe, for six months, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

Captain J. A. Rowlandson, General List, was allowed by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for one month.

Captain J. A. Rowlandson, General List, is granted a further extension of leave from the 14th to the 21st January last, the date of that officer's return to duty.

Lieutenant F. B. Peile, 108th Foot, is admitted to the Staff Corps on probation.

Captain A. T. Reid, Staff Corps, Station Staff Officer, Malligaum, is allowed furlough to Europe, on private affairs, for two years, from date of departure in May next, under rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. E. Francis, Bombay Infantry, Second in Command H. M.'s 14th Regt. N. I., is allowed furlough to Europe, on private affairs, for one year and 41 days, from date of departure in the current month, under rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

Assistant Surgeon C. W. MacRury has been appointed to act as Civil Surgeon at Shikarpoor.

Lieutenant E. C. S. Moore, R.E., Assistant Engineer, first grade, Bombay Defences, is allowed furlough to Europe for six months, from the 22nd proximo, on private affairs.

Lieutenant William Arthur Salmon, Staff Corps, having completed twelve years' service, to be Captain from 12th April 1871, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The undermentioned officers are allowed furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868 :—

Colonel S. F. Macmullen, Bengal Army, Commanding at Jullunder, for twenty months.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. B. Laing, Bengal Staff Corps, for twenty months.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. E. Magniac, Madras Staff Corps, for two years.

Honorary Lieutenant C. Haxton, Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey, for two years.

Brigadier General E. P. Lynch, K.L.S., Bombay Infantry, Commanding Deesa Field Brigade, is allowed furlough to Europe for six months on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1854.

The furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate, granted to Captain J. G. Bell, Madras Staff Corps, by G. O. No. 180, dated 8th March 1871, is cancelled.

General Order No. 224, dated 22nd March 1871, granting furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, to Captain C. T. Lane, Bengal Staff Corps, is cancelled.

Political Department.

Major E. C. Ross, Bombay Staff Corps, is appointed to to be Political Agent at Muscat.

Major A. C. Way, Staff Corps, is appointed to act as Political Agent at Zanzibar till further orders.

Captain H. N. Reeves, Staff Corps, is appointed to act as Political Superintendent at Sawunt Waree, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Schneider on furlough, or till further orders.

Captain G. E. Hancock, Staff Corps, is appointed to act as Assistant Resident at Baroda till further orders.

Captain W. F. Prideaux, Second Assistant, is appointed to act as First Assistant to the Political Resident at Aden, till further orders.

Mr. P. Ryan, Assistant Secretary to Government in the Political Department, has been allowed three months' privilege leave of absence from the 24th instant.

Judicial Department.

Rao Bahadoor Mukunrai Munirai received charge of the first class Subordinate Judge's Court at Surat from Khan Saheb Huzrutmia Budroodeen, joint second class Subordinate Judge, on the 7th instant, before office hours.

So much of Government Notification dated the 14th March 1870, as conferred the powers of a first class Subordinate Magistrate on Dewan Tahilram Mahboobrianee, a mooktyarkar in Sind, is hereby cancelled, and will cease to have effect from 1st May 1871.

Messrs. F. H. Souter, C S I., and A. Edginton, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Commissioner of Police, Bombay, on the 13th instant.

Mr. Suchanund Sahijsing, Kotwal of Kohistan, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class, in the Kurrachee district.

Captain G. H. F. Codrington, District Superintendent of Police, Kulladghee, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period of 30 days before proceeding on furlough to Europe for 15 months, already granted to him in the Military Department under date the 15th ultimo.

Mr. W. Allen, Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Kulladghee, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the first class in the Kulladghee district, and with powers to commit to a Session Court.

Mr. J. R. Naylor to act as Judge and Session Judge at Belgaum till further orders.

Revenue Department.

Mr. J. King, First Assistant Collector of Kaira, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months from the 20th instant.

Mr. G. H. Johns to act as First Assistant Collector of Kaira during Mr. King's absence, or until further orders.

The undermentioned Junior Civil Servants passed examinations in the following languages on the 15th instant :

Hindoostanee.

Mr. F. S. P. Lely.	Mr. H. Batty.
Mr. J. A. Baines.	Mr. C. E. Frost.

Goozerattee.—Mr. C. F. MacCartie.

The appointment of Mr. J. E. Murphy, C.S., as Supernumerary Assistant Collector, Surat, published in Government Notification dated 4th March 1870, is to have retrospective effect from 15th December 1869.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—23th April.

London...	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.	p. ton.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£2 10s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 13s. 9d. to £2 16s. 3d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 12s. 6d. to £2 13s. 9d	,,
	Myrabolans & Coir bdls	£1 5s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 15s. 0d.	
Havre	Cotton Coffee	£3 0s. 0d.	
Overland	Steamers	£4 0s. 0d. to £4 10s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 7s. 6d. to £3 10s. 0d.	
China ...	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.	
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 0 0 to 3 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From
20	Euterpe	Cosens	Newport, Dec. 11.
	Prince of Wales	Nacoda	Cochin, April 5.
	City of Pekin	Bryson	Glasgow, Dec. 19.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Caldew	Clarkson	Antwerp.
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Malabar Coast.
	H. M. S. Euphrates	Curme	Suez.

The ship Migrator, Grive, to Rangoon, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—
Ship Hannah Law, to Liverpool.
Ship New Margaret, to Hongkong.
Ship Tennyson, to Liverpool.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVAL.

April			
17	Colonel Fytche	Boyd	Cannanore, March 21

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.			
15	Poona (s)	Lockie	Calcutta.
	Oriental (s)		Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

April			
15	Poona (s)	Lockie	Southampton.
	Asia (s)		Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—20th April.

From Liverpool.

William Fairburn, 13 crates earthenware, N Canjee; 10 cases tinplates, A Jewakhan.

Hydrabad, 2 casks earthenware, B Bhima.

From London.

Robinson Crusoe, 6 casks and one hhd. beer, C Rustomjee Settna; 100 casks beer, R Bomanjee & Co; 3 cases brandy, J Rustomjee & Sons; 7 cases oilmanstore, Thacker, Vining & Co.

Berar (s), 4 cases umbrellas, &c., R Angus & Co.

Prince Oscar, 65 casks beer, S Merwanjee & Co; 25 cases yellow metal braziers and 1,216 bar iron, W Nicol & Co; 94 cases beer, D Sorabjee & Co.

William Fairburn, 16 chests iron, M Adamjee.

Singapore (s), 5 cases writing paper, H Clason & Co.

Cartago Nova (s), 16 cases oilmanstore, Robertson Brothers & Co.

From Bordeaux.

Europe, 43 boxes claret, N Ardaseer & Sons.

Courier de Bombay, 20 cases claret, Howard Brothers.

From Genoa.

Persia (s), 27 cases claret, 4 cases brandy, and 2 cases liquors, H Bomanjee, Touche & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—20th April.

For Liverpool.

Ophelia, 54 bales cotton, D Samdass; 58 bales cotton, Watson Bogle & Co.

Oberon, 91 bales cotton, P Peraj; 123 bales cotton, D Cursondass

Jeypore, 250 bales cotton, Behrend Brothers; 260 bales cotton, Hutchison Dods & Co; 51 bales cotton, Pelly & Co.

Robert Kerr, 55 bales cotton, R Ramnaron; 100 bales cotton, R D Cama & Co; 400 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co; 150 bundles sursee seed, S Mooljee; 61 bales cotton, V Thackersey.

Baron Macaulay, 57 bags nux vomica and 107 bags sursee seed, V Lilladhur; 131 bales cotton, L Ookerda & Co; 2 bales cotton, N Goverdhundass; 50 bales cotton, J Vurria.

Gatineau, 200 bales cotton, H Bomanjee Touche & Co; 250 bales cotton, M Thackersey.

Orchis (s), 150 bales cotton, W and A Graham & Co; 16 bales cotton, G F Pim & Co; 1 bale cotton, Young & Co; 53 bales cotton, J Vurria; 300 bales cotton, M Lowjee; 54 bales cotton, D Mooljee; 26 bales cotton, A Nursee.

Euxine, 172 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

Cartago Nova (s), 50 bales wool, D Bhagoobhoy; 5 bales wool, C Pitamber; 252 bales cotton, S. Tyabjee & Co; 100 bales cotton, E D Sassoon; 27 bales cotton, Watson Bogle & Co; 60 bales wool, N Runchordass; 66 bales cotton, C Nansey; 90 bales cotton, the L A and A Co.

Romania, 61 bales cotton, V Tokersey; 100 bales cotton, Forbes & Co; 24 bales cotton, R Vussonjee.

Western Belle, 200 bales cotton, H Clason & Co.

Bonnie Dundee, 50 bales cotton, J Vurria.

Rialto, 200 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

Challenge, 50 bales cotton, T Vurujdass.

For London.

The Tweed, 11 bales cow hides, P Asser; 100 cases olibanum, L Dattoo.

Deccan (s), 17 cases gum and 12 cases olibanum, E [illegible]; 2 bundles and 96 pieces E teeth, R G Mon[illegible]ed.

Barham, 1,200 bags sursee seed, Ralli Brothers.

Veruna, 1 bundle nux vomica, S S Narrelwa[illegible].

For Trieste.

Berar (s), 200 bales cotton, Knoop & Co; 850 bales cotton Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

India (s), 100 bales cotton, H Clason & Co.

For Genoa.

India (s), 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 405 bales cotton, H Clason & Co.

For Venice.

India (s) 100 bales cotton, H Clason & Co.

For Havre.

Red Cross, 42 bales cotton, S Tyabjee & Co; 300 bales cotton H D Freek & Co.

For Marseilles.

India (s), 100 bales cotton, H Clason & Co.

For Naples.

India (s), 300 bales cotton, Knoop & Co; 100 bales cotton, H Clason & Co.

For Hongkong.

Constance, 25 bales white twist, D G Hoosen.

Travancore (s), 12 bundles fishmaws and 25 bundles sharkfins, M Somjee; 34 bundles fishmaws and 36 bundles sharkfins, P Damjee; 22 bales cotton, Jones Scott & Co; 55 bundles fishmaws and 422 bundles sharkfins, L Rajuballee; 35 pieces E teeth, A Fuzul.

New Margaret, 77 cases and 122 packages olibanum, and 1 package mother o' pearl shells, C Nanjee.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	April 22	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 24	11 A.M.	
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	May 1	11 A.M.	—
China	April 27	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Australia	May 10	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c	April 22	2 P.M.	3 P.M.

THE GREAT KHANDEISH CASE.
JUDGMENT OF THE HIGH COURT,
DELIVERED BY
THE Hon. Sir M. R. WESTROPP,
ON THE 12th APRIL 1871.
May be had, in Pamphlet Form, 8 pp., Price Four Annas, at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette."

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT,
FOR 1871-2.
MAY BE HAD, IN PAMPHLET SHAPE, 20 pp.,
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is one rupee, and the announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

BROWNE—284, Middle Colaba, the wife of Tom Browne, Esq., of a son.

MYER—April 20th, at Cynthia Lodge, Parell, the wife of Sigismund E. A. Myer, Cotton Frauds Department, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FRIZELL—April 18th, at Deolalee, the wife of Captain Frizell, 1-14th Regiment, of a son.

MASON—April 7th, at Trichinopoly, the wife of Sergeant J. Mason, of H. M. 45th Regiment, Sherwood Foresters, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BERKELEY—March 25th, at Thayetmyo, Burmah, Grace Amabelle, child of Captain E. S. Berkeley, Sub Assistant Commissary General, aged 2 years and 10 months.

CHAMBERLAIN—April 14th, Rebecca, the wife of Mr. Chamberlain, of Hope House, Ballygunge, of paralysis, after a long and painful illness of five months, aged 57 years.

DUNNE—April 12th, at Mymensingh, of disease of the heart, Arthur Disney Dunne, aged 44 years.

MASON—April 10th, at Trichinopoly, Ellen, wife of Sergeant J. Mason, of H. M. 45th Regiment, Sherwood Foresters, and daughter of Staff Sergeant William Norris, of the Commissariat Department.

SCOTT—April 16th, at 23, Boyd Street, Isabella Amelia, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Scott, aged 5 months.

NOTICE.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1871.

Since we last referred to the sanitaria now being established in Bengal and the Central Provinces, we have read the report by the Sanitary Commissioner of the Central Provinces upon the newly-selected site at Pachmarhi, and it seems to bear out the anticipations that have been formed of its salubrity and suitableness for a sanitarium for that portion of India, which until now has been so unfortunately distant from any of our recognized hill stations. Great things cannot, however, be expected from one small station, and the low attitude of Pachmarhi, being merely 3,500 feet above sea level, will always leave it open to the invasion of many of the disorders that attack our soldiers in the plains, if the strictest sanitary precautions are not from the very first adopted and maintained. Pachmarhi seems to be gifted with the most perfect natural drainage, the soil composed of Mahadeo sandstone which works into a reddish brown loam with a large admixture of sand allowing the freest percolation of the rain and surface water towards the river, which runs through the centre of the plateau. Here of course the necessity of strict surface cleanliness is obvious, for as the supply of drinking water must be obtained from the stream, or from wells sunk in its neighbourhood, it follows that contamination would rapidly result if impurities were present in the surrounding soil. The table of temperature that has been published does not show such a marked difference in the mean as one would be led to expect at a sanitarium. The difference is greatest during the rains and in September, but even then it only amounts to a reduction of about six or eight degrees, taken as the mean of the highest observations. The rainfall is not above the average of the district; in fact, it is below the amount registered at Jubbulpore and Saugor, and rapidly disappearing from the surface, no evil effects are felt. At one time this range of hills was considered malarious, and this evil doubtless might exist still. Measures can, however, be adopted to mitigate its effects, and the natives themselves advise the use of well water for drinking, ascribing to the river water the production of any ague that has occurred. The gang of prisoners that have been employed there in 1870 suffered slightly from malarial fevers, but all were of a mild type. There has, however, not been sufficient experience of the effect of the climate on European constitutions to form any decided judgments. The Sanitary Commissioner seems to think that the station is more adapted to "a permanent station for troops or as a place of resort during the hot weather and rains," rather than as a convalescent depôt or sanitarium. It is intended to form a lake to the west of the plateau near the civil station, by bunding up the stream, and excavating behind it. This will be, we think, a rather hazardous proceeding, and one requiring great forethought and care. Health should not give way to beauty of scenery or picturesqueness of locality.

The Sanitary Commissioner gives some very valuable and practical sanitary hints with reference to the maintenance of pure drinking water. They are applicable to many other places beside Pachmarhi. He at once would remove all latrines, cattle sheds, and native houses to the northern slope of the hill, where the drainage falls into the main stream considerably below the situation of cantonments, and would enforce a total prohibition of washing clothes, bathing, or watering cattle above the cantonment bazaar. In making a well he suggests at least 50 yards distance from the stream, and a space of 25 yards round each well *should be fenced in*. The following paragraph is as important as any—"The slopes in which wells are sunk should, I think, be kept covered with grass, the excessive growth being kept down by mowing rather than grazing. Before the rains these slopes should be cleared as much as possible of the dry grass and leaves, and all kinds of dead or decaying vegetation, and no cattle should be allowed on them between the 1st of May and the 1st of September." Let this advice be generally understood and adopted, and great good must result. General Norman in his budget tells us "high expectations are formed" of Pachmarhi. Let us hope they may be realized. There can be no doubt that a mortality of 11 per thousand in hill stations, as given by himself against 21·5 in the plains throughout Bengal during 1870 with such such examples as that of Jubbulpore 4·0 per 1,000, Peshawur 33, and Morar 32 per 1,000, should make Government "fully sensible of the advantages of having troops in the hill," and should energetically push on these stations to a rapid completion.

In a recent number of the *Lancet*, Dr. Morehead, who has for long been working at the subject of Indian sanitation, gives his opinion against the advantages of permanently locating troops in the hills, and both politically and physiologically advises the encampment of the entire army in the plains for three months of the cold season and its transference by marches to more salubrious climates for the unhealthy periods. It seems to us, however, beyond doubt an essential to the well-being of our army that young soldiers on arrival in the country should serve for at least two years in a hill climate. The recent circular from Whitehall calling for special returns of soldiers who are, within one year after arrival in the country, considered quite unfit for service, shows that a lamentable disregard of the experiences of past years has occurred. It is now acknowledged that recruits are sent out when too young, and the admission book of any regimental hospital will prove that their location in the plains produces disease which is to all intents and purposes truly preventible. The hill climates of India act much more advantageously as prophylactic remedies, and fail in very many instances as curative agents. When will the Government, if it does know this truth, acknowledge it?—and by "the stitch in time" save the "nine."

* * *

We are now approaching the close of the dry season, and the supply of Vehar water is far from being sufficient for our wants. Year after year this has been the case, and every now and then we are alarmed with the account of accidents to the Vehar main, and told by the Municipal officers, of course in the strictest confidence, that the main may burst at any time, and Bombay deprived of even the present supply. Notwithstanding all this however, acceptable plans for a new lake have not yet been laid before the Bench of Justices. When Mr. Russel Aitken came to Bombay as Municipal Engineer we were informed that a scheme for an increased supply of water would at once be laid before the Bench, but it was not till near the termination of Mr. Aitken's municipal career that he brought out his imperfect and unreliable Toolsee scheme. Captain Tulloch then went to work with a will, and we were informed that in the course of a few months he would bring forward a carefully considered plan. He devised one, but it was not approved; and we are quite aware that he is still arduously engaged exploring the country most likely to afford a site. Meantime, of course, our Municipal Commissioner is quite alive to the [illegible] of the Vehar supply, and we have no doubt does his utmost to push forward the surveys and plans, but the public will comment, especially when they want water, on the absence of reports of progress.

We are not given to alarming our readers with sensational accounts of small-pox or of the other evils to which flesh in this portion of the globe seems to be so often heir to, but we are almost inclined to become alarmists on this subject, as it is impossible to imagine the effect of so dire a calamity in Bombay as would be that of a failure of the supply of Vehar water. But it must be admitted that the absurd demands of some extravagant people for an "unlimited" supply have done as much as anything to retard the acquisition of a supply reasonable in quantity and in cost.

The Governor has been much engaged with budget-making and lion and tiger shooting, and has had little leisure to bestow a thought on so unimportant a subject as the welfare of Bombay, but we trust that he will take some action in the matter and demand from his servants who steer the municipal barque what is the meaning of the delay in bringing forward the long-promised plans for an additional supply of water.

* * *

With the drift of the petition of the Bombay Association it is needless to say that we agree. With one portion of it, however, we profoundly disagree. The petitioners remark that the proposed taxes fall almost exclusively on the native community—the word "almost" is very cleverly put in—and they trust that no measures will be passed by the Council "the tendency of which is to favour one class of Her Majesty's subjects at the expense of another." In another paragraph the Europeans are referred to as "the most happy and the most favoured under British rule," and, generally, the petitioners seem to misunderstand the position of the European community. Now, the European community, regard being had to its numbers, pays a very large share of taxation,—certainly not less than £10 a-head, probably far more. No class in India is so highly taxed, and if we were to go into the question of equality of taxation, the Europeans on various grounds would be entitled to considerable relief. In fastening upon us the odious income tax the Government of India distinctly favoured one class, the native community, at the expense of another, the European community. The Bombay Association forgets that every member thereof and every native outside the sacred precincts over which Mr. Nowrowjee Furdoonjee presides, owes to the presence of the European community the liberties, the peace, the security all enjoy; and, however pretty it may sound in theory, in fact it is not true that there is or can be an equality between the two classes. To preclude the Government, in deference to current cant, from devising any tax which does smite the Europeans would be a monstrous injustice. Mr. Nowrowjee Furdoonjee's desire to enjoy all the blessings of British rule—blessings by which his people have singularly profited—and to have, in addition, the satisfaction of bringing down the Europeans to his level, or rather of bringing himself up to the level of the Europeans, is a fancy that, probably, could only be cured by a few months of wholesome Moslem rule.

* * *

His Excellency the Governor arrived from Kattywar about five o'clock yesterday afternoon, and landed from the May Frere at Malabar Point. His Excellency we learn bagged one lion, Captain Straubenzie a second, and Captain Jervoise a third, whilst Dr. Bruce wounded a fourth.

We regret to learn of the death, between India and Aden, of Major-General A. Broome, C. S. I., Controller-General of Military Expenditure.

The "Gazette of India" will on and after Saturday, the 22nd instant, be issued from headquarters at Simla.

Major E. C. Ross has been appointed Political Agent at Muscat, and Major A. C. Way to act as Political Agent at Zanzibar.

We see that Mr. Sydney Strong, who was formerly a barrister in Bombay, and after that at Kurrachee, has gone to Rangoon to practise.

His Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagram provided, it is said, the splendid carriage and relays of horses used by His Excellency the Viceroy on the journey from Dehree to Mogul Serai—a distance of about eighty miles.

Captain H. N. Reeves is to act as Political Superintendent at Sawunt Waree, and Captain G. E. Hancock to take his place meanwhile as Assistant Resident at Baroda, while Captain W. F. Prideaux becomes First Political Assistant at Aden.

The Postal Department leaves Calcutta for Simla in another fortnight. While Mr. Hogg officiates for Mr. Monteath, Mr. H. Brown will probably officiate as Deputy Director-General, being himself succeeded by Mr. E. R. Douglas as Postal Accountant.

Assistant Surgeon Raby, Superintendent of Vaccination, Southern Circle, has been granted three months' privilege leave, from date of departure after 19th proximo, his duties during his absence being performed by Assistant Surgeon Peters, general duty, S. M. Circle.

Jhansi, as a military cantonment, is to be abolished. The battery of artillery, which was stationed there, has already been removed to Nowgong without any relief having been arranged for; while the detachment of H. M.'s 106th Regiment has been reduced to three companies, and these, it is almost certain, will be removed before next cold season.

"We always thought," says the "Pioneer," "that the theory of keeping the house warm by shutting the garden gate belonged to the realm of Joe Miller or Artemus Ward; we now find, however, that it has other exponents. Colonel Gibbs, the cantonment magistrate of Meerut, has had the old mud compound walls within his jurisdiction replaced by open brick-work and timber fences, with a view to promote a freer circulation of air and the dispersion of malaria. It is needless to say that, however little the thermometers in the station may have yet been affected by the change, or however slight the effect on vital statistics, the Cantonment Magistrate has certainly done not a little to improve the appearance of Meerut. Would that we had more of the Colonel Gibbs and fewer of the Mr. Ayrton type of officers in charge of station and cantonments!"

The following from the "Observer" is commended to the attention of the public. The "Pioneer" assures us that the horrid occurrence therein narrated actually occurred :—

"It seems that somebody's wedding-cake has come into contact with the wrong person's stomach in transit through the Post Office. Not that the delicate almond-flavour proved too tempting to the scrupulous Hindoo; we don't mean that the cake was eaten. But it appears that when people send articles to the Chemical Examiner for analysis, they don't pack them securely enough, and the contents, like State secrets, are apt to ooze out. The Post Office authorities of course say its all the fault of the packing. Might we suggest that when it is found necessary to transmit a person's stomach by post, it should be forwarded in a separate banghy?"

MR. SEWARD'S VISIT TO GOA.

The Hon. Mr. Seward's reception at Goa by H. E. the Governor General of Portuguese India was all that could be desired. His Excellency's Military Secretary and Staff boarded the steamer, and a salute of seventeen guns was fired on arrival and departure of the hon. gentleman. Mr. Seward was received at the landing by H. E.'s Private Secretary. A military guard of honour was drawn up—Mr. Seward receiving a military salute. The party of visitors dined at the Palace with His Excellency that evening. There was a large party, and Mr. Seward appeared to enjoy it very much. On the afternoon after arrival the party visited the churches, &c., at Old Goa. Next forenoon H. E. accompanied the party to the military barracks, hospital, &c., and then they drove out to H. E.'s palace by the sea. The party embarked at five o'clock, a military guard of honour being drawn up. H. E. on parting with Mr. Seward expressed himself very warmly as to the great pleasure he had derived from his visit. Mr. Seward replied in suitable terms.

The visit was altogether a most interesting one. The Government steamer Camel, bringing Mr. Seward and his companions, arrived in Bombay harbour early yesterday morning.

DINNER BY THE BYCULLA CLUB.

Yesterday evening the Hon. Mr. Seward was entertained at dinner by the members of the Byculla Club. Nearly a hundred gentlemen were present, and the Hon. the Chief Justice occupied the chair. The Hon. Mr. Tucker, in the course of the evening, expressed the regret of H. E. the Governor that he was unable to attend the meeting. A telling speech was made by the Chairman in proposing the health of the illustrious guest, and Mr. Seward replied in an eloquent address, expressing his thanks to the authorities of the various parts of Asia which he had visited for their kind welcomes, and at the same time addressing a few words of farewell. We shall give a full report of the speeches in to-morrow's paper.

GOUNOD IN LONDON.

"Max Schlesinger," in a London letter of the 21st March, published by the Vienna "Neue Freie Presse," writes pleasantly on a subject of politico-musical interest :—

"Already many of the French refugees whom the war drove to England have returned to their native land; others are preparing to follow them; others, again, intend to stay till the political and social condition of the country shall have been in some measure restored to order. Among the last are rich bankers' families, rentiers, and artists. What should the French painter, sculptor, composer or musician seek at present in Paris? It isn't pleasant in a close atmosphere, and sparingly are things bought in a land over which the destructive blast of war has blown, devastating towns, swallowing up long-earned savings, and putting an end for an indefinite time to cherished dreams of the future.

"Many of the French artists who are identified with the Grand Opera and the Vandville of Paris will take part in the London "season," among them Faux, Carvalho, and Dejazet. The French painters also who have sought refuge here, among them several of the best that France in these days has produced, have made up their mind to live and work still longer in the unfamiliar fogs of London, Fleury, Duprès, Ricord, Jérôme, Goudin, and old Isabey, are still all here; and Heilbuth also, whom the French gladly count as one of theirs, but who has preserved far too much German sentiment to make even an attempt to return to his Parisian atelier. Already one sees in the different small exhibitions far more French pictures than there ever were before; and in the Academy's Exhibition, which begins on the 1st of May, the French element will offer a powerful rivalry to the English. . . . . .

"Of the French composers who went out of the way of the unpleasant rush of German artillery and have passed the last few months here, I can only name Gounod. His new opera, which was to have been produced in Paris, remains, for the most part ready, in his desk, and will lie there undisturbed till at least next winter. But he has brought out many of his older, and some newer, compositions, which have been received with merited approval. Ferdinand Hiller, Macfarren, and Gounod, as representatives of German, English and French music, have been charged with the honourable task of providing compositions for the opening ceremony of the International Exhibition, which has been fixed for the 1st of May, and promises to be on as grand a scale as the Exhibition itself. Macfarren will furnish the symphony, Hiller undertook the composition of an instrumental piece, and Gounod chose the cantate. In this, as a Frenchman, he will give expression to the whole great, present grief of his native land, and on that account he has chosen for his text verses out of the Lamentations of Jeremiah. The subject is of course anything but a joyful one, and does not accord well with the celebration of a happy event. Yet we must do justice to the present national sentiment of the French, even when it seeks appropriate expression in music; and of one thing at least we may be sure, that Gounod will acquit himself more worthily than did the Parisian upholsterers who enveloped the heads of the statues of the Place de la Concorde in black veils and made them look like chimney sweepers!

"The temptation to Gounod to draw upon Jeremiah for his text was not a small one. Of course he sought out those parts which served his purpose best, and in point of fact many of them apply very singularly to the recent disasters of Paris, which delights to call itself the holy city. I quote a few of the verses. Gounod employs the Latin text :—

Chap. I., verse 1.—"How doth the city sit solitary, that was full of people! how is she become as a widow! she that was great among the nations, and princess among the provinces, how is she become tributary!"

(Verse 2). "She weepeth sore in the night, and her tears are on her cheeks. Among all her lovers she hath none to comfort her: all her friends have dealt treacherously with her, they are become her enemies"

(Verse 5). "Her adversaries are the chief, her enemies prosper; for the Lord hath afflicted her for the multitude of her transgressions; her children are gone into captivity before the enemy."

(Verse 8). "Jerusalem hath grievously sinned; therefore she is removed: all that honored her despise her, because they have seen her nakedness; yea, she sigheth, and turneth backward."

(Verse 10.) "The adversary hath spread out his hand upon all her pleasant things, for she hath seen that the heathen entered into her sanctuary."

(Verse 16.) "For these things I weep: mine eye, mine eye runneth down with water, because the comforter that should relieve my soul is far from me: my children are desolate, because the enemy prevailed."

'Shakespere has anticipated me,' said a puffed-up dramatist once of himself. 'Jeremiah has anticipated me,' might Paris with far better reason say of herself. But Gounod, as a good Frenchman, will not, it is to be hoped, be satisfied with the lamentation merely. To show the Parisians that they have their journalists and politicians to thank for all their misfortunes, he should also avail himself of the following verse :—

Chap. II., verse 14.—"Thy prophets have seen vain and foolish things for thee: and they have not discovered thine iniquity, to turn away thy captivity, but have seen for thee false burdens and causes of banishments."

And moreover, as a good Frenchman, he will not forget the celestial "Vengeance," and will therefore perhaps close his cantate with the following passages :—

Chapter I., verses 21 & 22.—"Thou wilt bring the day that thou hast called, and they [the enemy] shall be like unto me. Let all their wickedness come before thee; and do unto them, as thou hast done unto me for all my transgressions, for my sighs are many, and my heart is faint."

"Does not all this apply admirably? Victor Hugo himself could hardly have written anything more appropriate. Jeremiah was without doubt a true devil's-prophet, and if he made no allusion to the five milliards of war-costs, this was certainly not owing to ignorance on his part, but because his contemporaries never conceived the possibility of raising by loan so great a sum and would have stoned him had he insinuated such a thing."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[Per Reuter's Agency.]

CONTINUED FIGHTING BEFORE PARIS.—CONFLICTING ACCOUNTS.

LONDON, 20th April.

Cannonading took place during the whole of yesterday (Wednesday) in the vicinity of Courbevoie and Maillot.

The Versailles Government state that their troops occupied Asnières yesterday, that they repulsed the insurgents on the opposite bank of the river, and established a battery at the railway station. On the other hand, the Commune denies that the Versailles troops are in possession of Asnières.

The concentration of Government troops south of Paris continues.

Attacks were made on the trenches before Fort Issy and on the railway station at Clamart on Tuesday evening, but were repulsed.

The Commune has suppressed four journals for expressing a desire to bring about a conciliation.

The Brussels Conference will be closed shortly. It is understood that no concession has been made to France.

LONDON, 19th April.

In the House of Commons yesterday, Lord Enfield, replying to Mr. Eastwick, said that he had received no information of any movement by Russian troops against Khiva, beyond a statement which had appeared in an Odessa paper that five detachments would enter the steppes of Orenburg for the purpose of making a reconnaissance to the Sea of Aral.

LONDON, 19th April, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was irregular.

Fair Dhollera 6 1/16d.

Exchange on India 1s. 10¼d.

Consols 93⅜.

Arrived from Bombay, Bellona.

At the Periodical Biddings for Government bills on India £296,000 were allotted to Calcutta, £100,000 to Bombay, and £42,000 to Madras. Tenders on Calcutta and Madras at 1s. 10⅜d. received 3 per cent., and on Bombay at 1s. 10⅜d received 30 per cent., above in full.

THE COTTON CROP.

Guzerat.—Major Moore, V.C., Cotton Inspector, Ahmedabad and Kaira, and officiating Cotton Inspector for Surat and Broach, states up to the 7th instant, "that there is nothing of importance to report concerning the crop since the date of last return.

"The Exports have been as follows :—

	Bales.
From Dhollera Bunder from the 13th February to 1st April 1871	10,677
From Gogo Bunder from 22nd February to 1st April	13
From Tankaria Bunder from the 13th February to 1st April 1871	1,852
From Surat from the 13th February to 1st April 1871	387
Total	12,929"

Mr. Stormont, Superintendent of Cotton Experiments, Broach, reports up to the 17th inst., as follows :—

"The cotton season, as far as concerns the cultivator, is now over, the kuppas even to the last scanty picking having left the field. In Broach, the factories have all for some time back had as much as they could do. They are now working *long* hours, notwithstanding which, their compounds are mostly well stocked with kuppas—indeed there is no prospect of the ginning being finished much before the setting in of the rains.

"Considering the quantity of clean cotton which has already been despatched, and the rate at which the kuppas continues to pour in from the districts, we may now say without hesitation that this season's out-turn will compare favourably with the produce of any former year, and thus prove that our estimate from the beginning of the season was the correct one.

"The trade in Surat has as yet been much less active. Few of the factories have worked more than half of their machinery, and several of them not even so much as that. Since the unpicked crop was so promising, this can be accounted for only in one way, viz. that a good deal of the stuff has yet to be brought in.

"As reported before, the state of the market at the beginning of the season induced the ryots to keep their stuff back—this will probably have the effect of extending the ginning season right up to the commencement of the monsoon, and it is possible that some may even then be left in store, as was the case in Broach last year.

"The prospect of such a satisfactory termination to the season must be gratifying to every one, more especially considering that the repeated predictions of some were so very gloomy. It is no easy task, months before, forming anything like a correct estimate of the probable yield of any season, and no one can possibly do so, who has not got special facilities for examining the plants frequently, or who is unacquainted with the particular appearance they ought to present at the various stages of their growth."

Khandeish.—Mr. Wilkinson, Cotton Inspector for Khandeish, reports up to the 8th instant as follows :—

"During the fortnight ending 31st March, the export of cotton from this district was 2,337 full-pressed bales 272 half-pressed bales, and 11,900 docras, equivalent to a total of 6,697 bales. This is exclusive of the export from Nimborah station, of which the return is not yet to hand. This would amount to about 500 bales.

"The total export from 1st December 1870 to 31st March 1871 appears, therefore, to be 32,917 bales, as compared with 56,439 bales during the corresponding period last year. These amounts include cotton from adjoining districts, the quantity of which will be given subsequently. It is as well to mention that the supplies of such cotton show the same falling off; as the total export does, when compared with that of the previous season.

"From the commencement of the current month, there has been much greater activity in the market; and that at Julgaum, for the first time this year, contains a fair amount of cotton. The original contracts are mostly completed, and merchants are now being supplied from the reserves which are always looked upon as affording cotton of superior quality to that which goes forward in these contracts in the earlier part of the season."

Sind.—Mr. Strachan, Superintendent of Cotton Experiments, reports up to the 3rd instant as follows :—

"Ginning is not yet finished in the villages, and cotton is daily leaving these in this neighbourhood for Ghotana bunder, where this morning I saw six boats loading with cotton for Kotree. Each boat would have about 135 maunds, and there was as much more on the bunder as would load other four of them at the same rate.

"The price ruling here just now is from Rs. 13 to 14 per maund of 82lbs. At Giddoo bunder it will be about Rs. 15 per maund of the same weight.

"There is very little cotton sown yet in this part of the Halla talooka, but there is a good part of the land cleared, and many of the Persian wheels or *nars* are ready to begin work.

"This year there will be a good many acres of indigo sown to the south and south-west of the cotton farm on the low land lying between Mahmood Gharra Canal and the Indus. On this land which is near the level of high water—sometimes under it—I would not be surprised if this plant takes the place of cotton. The plots sown last year were unfortunately destroyed by the river which rose rather above the usual height; but the plants, previous to that, were very promising indeed. This season I already see six or seven fields sown with indigo, and others are being prepared for it.

"With regard to the experiments, I have little to add in the way of progress to what I mentioned in my last week's report. We are both sowing and harvesting.

"Tobacco look well. The divi divi plants are also thriving. None of the silk cotton seeds have yet germinated; they were sown in the beginning of last month along with a host of other economic plant seeds.

"The weather is warm and sultry with an occasional dust storm, which generally leaves the air clear and pleasant."

Mr. Strachan submits a further report up to the 10th instant which supplies the following information :—

"We have had very warm weather for some time past, and crops which were in a ripening state have been quickly brought to maturity. The wheat harvest is being pushed on as fast as possible, and between that and cotton ginning, labour is hardly to be got for any other purpose at the present time in this part of the country.

"In the course of ten or fifteen days more cotton sowing will be general in this district—most people have their wheels ready, and many of them their land manured and cleared of old cotton plants, and jungle bushes, and on the Mahmood Gharra and Sangra Canals there is no lack of water, so that as soon as the winter crops are secured, the cotton crop will be sown.

"With regard to the cotton crop of the past season in Sind, I fully expect that there will be a considerable increase of the quantity exported compared with the best of former years. The area sown in the collectorates of Kurrachee and Shikarpoor is expected to be less by 3,084 acres than that sown in 1869-70; but in Shikarpoor the yield is believed to exceed the return of the previous season by 206 maunds.

"The collectorate of Hydrabad contains the largest cotton districts in Sind, and the yield per acre at any rate in this neighbourhood is generally much more than the cotton fields of India usually get the credit of producing.

"The experimental field of native cotton which was sown later than most of the native farmer's fields were, has yielded on an average of 12 acres between 240 and 250lbs. of clean staple to the acre, and had the cold been less severe a third more would have been realized. The total amount of cotton which this province will probably contribute to the cotton market during the current export season will be about 113,076 maunds, the total area under cotton during the season of 1870-71 being about 56,588 acres, taking the yield on an average at 2 maunds per acre on good and bad land.

"Cotton dealers in this district believe that from ⅓ to ⅝ of the past year's crop is still in the villages, and with the exception of Upper Sind where the season is earlier, I believe ⅓ of the crop will be about the quantity which may still be expected from the districts of middle and lower Sind.

"With regard to the experiments I am pushing on, the garden and experimental division of the farm, the Collector of Hyderabad arranged to have the whole measured off into areas of from 1 to 4 acres, which is now being done, and which will complete the arrangements for a system of rotation cropping, and also enable me to furnish as correct information with regard to the yield per acre and the cost of working as it is possible to obtain."

Southern Mahratta Districts.—From reports submitted by Mr. Shearer, Superintendent of Cotton Experiments, Dharwar, up to 8th instant, it would appear that rain fell in the Nowlgoond talooka of the Dharwar collectorate on the 29th ultimo, which it is stated has done some injury to the crop. The late set bolls on the indigenous cotton are reported to be falling off in great numbers, and those that were nearly matured are opening imperfectly. Mr. Shearer further adds that "many of the fields are still in flower, while in others the crop has been nearly picked. The American cotton has been picked once."

A further report from Mr. Shearer up to the 15th instant has come to hand, which contains the following information :—

"The American cotton (in this talooka, Bunkapore,) now being gathered is poor and much mixed with leaf and dirt to make weight owing to the low prices that obtain here. A great number of gins are now at work. On the experimental fields the kuppas is being picked as fast as the crop ripens. Broach cotton is later than the Dharwar indigenous, but the plants seem to be stronger and the yield will be equal if not greater. The imported American seed has not turned out so well as it promised early in the season. The ryots complain of the plants shedding their bolls very much at all stages, the pickings from them, however, are better than those obtained from the acclimatized kind. The yield of Sea Island and Egyptian has turned out poor, although the plants presented a good appearance up to a late date. The crop seems to fail just as it is approaching maturity. The produce of indigenous cotton from experimental fields will be about 12 maunds per acre of 28lbs. From 10 to 12 maunds are stated to be the yield obtained from acclimatized American."

All the Superintendents, with one exception, report the picking season over, and that they have no further information to forward with regard to the growing crop; these weekly reports will therefore now be discontinued until the opening of the next season.

J. H. Merritt,
For Cotton Commissioner.

Bombay, 20th April 1871.

LADY MAYO IN AGRA.

THE TAJ ILLUMINATED.

Thanks to Dr. Playfair, who so kindly undertook all the arrangements, the illumination of the Taj on Saturday evening (15th) was well managed. By illumination we mean of course the throwing upon the beautiful Mausoleum the light of a number of blue-lights from the top of an adjacent building. Lady Mayo and party arrived at about half-past nine, and were greeted by a large assemblage of people comprising all classes. The main walk of the garden was lighted up; the fountains played and the fine bands of the 11th Hussars and the 65th played; and altogether the evening passed very pleasantly.

We are among those who cannot admire the Taj by blue-light. Whether it is that we love to view it by moonlight, when the moon is full, or there appears to us something incongruous in the arrangement we know not, but the fact remains that the Taj by blue-light is to us simply hideous. We know we incur the risk of being considered void of taste, but we deliberately incur it. We look upon it as a description of desecration that that "embodiment of the sigh of a broken heart should ever have any other than the light of Heaven thrown upon it, blurring the chaste outlines and tainting the purity of the snowy structure sacred to the dead lovers. If the thing should be done at all we would not perhaps have so much objection to the white electric or the magnesium light—but fancy making love by blue-light? Let it pass however. The community is much indebted to Dr. Playfair for the success; and Lady Mayo has seen the Taj at what many people consider its prettiest. Her Ladyship saw the interior also lighted up. If anybody told her that she stood by the tomb of "the beautiful Noor Jehan, the light of the world" we entreat her Ladyship *not* to enter the fact in her diary. Noor Jehan is buried at Lahore. The lovely being described in history as one in whom centred all that is beautiful and virtuous in woman, whose remains lie under the Taj, was quite another person. Her Emperor husband who lies by her side fulfilled the deathbed desire of his wife to have such a mausoluem as the world would admire, by building the Taj, and not very long after found his last resting-place on earth under the same roof.

We observe a notice in another column that those who subscribed towards the *fete* of Saturday evening can obtain a photograph of the Taj on application to Dr. Playfair.

Lady Mayo has been fully occupied during her stay in Agra. Her Ladyship arrived on Wednesday night—more correctly speaking Thursday morning. On Thursday evening she visited the tomb of Etmand-ood-dowlah; on Friday morning she presented the colours to the 65th, and on Friday evening attended the ball; on Saturday evening she was at the Taj; on Sunday morning she attended Divine Service in St. George's Church, and in the evening visited the admirable Roman Catholic institutions; a favourable change in the weather ushered in by a dust-storm admitted of her going out to Futtehpore Sikri yesterday morning early, where every arrangement for her comfort had been made by the Bhurtpore Chief, and from whence he returned yesterday evening; this morning she will visit the Central Jail, and this evening Akbar's Tomb at Secundra; to-morrow morning she will go through the Fort. On Thursday her Ladyship will leave to join the Viceroy at Delhi.—*Delhi Gazette.*

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 15th April 1871.

Open 312 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	44,355	13	11
Merchandize	107,637	11	6
Electric Telegraph	324	0	
Total Rs.	1,52,317	9	5

Corresponding week in April, 1870.

Open 312 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	58,412	13	7
Merchandize	96,492	6	10
Earth Trains	821	4	0
Electric Telegraph	650	10	0
Total Rs.	1,56,377	2	5
Decrease	4,059	9	0

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—20th April, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 20th April, 12-33 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 1 hour 5 minutes.

Via Turkey, 19th April, 2-33 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 21 hours 16 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 20th April, 1-2 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 18 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 19th April, 8 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 5 minutes.

Via Turkey, 19th April, 7-12 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 8 hours 20 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 19th April, 7-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 30 minutes.

America via Red Sea, 20th April, 6-16 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 49 minute.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 19th to 9 P.M. of the 20th April is as follows :—

To Bombay.	Max.		Min.	
From Kurrachee	3	43	0	5
,, Calcutta	8	26	0	12
,, Madras	4	6	0	20
,, Galle	12	30	1	5

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BOMBAY.

MR. LODWICK GREGOR FERNANDEZ and Mr. Shamrao Vithal have been admitted as vakeels of the High Court.

SENIOR APOTHECARY J. LAWRENCE, attached to the Deolalee Depôt, has been allowed privilege leave from 2nd to 13th May 1871.

HIGH COURT.—It is expected that the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent, Judge of the High Court, will arrive in Bombay in June next.

POOR-BOX.—The Acting Chief Magistrate acknowledges with thanks five rupees from "K," contributed to the Fort Police Court poor-box.

THE SPECIAL JURY.—The whole of the special jury are required to be in attendance at the High Court this morning at a quarter to ten o'clock.

THE VEHAR WATER WORKS—The height of water in Vehar Lake on Saturday last was 48 ft. 7-10ths; on the corresponding date last year it was 50 feet 9-10ths.

THEFT.—Yesterday one Bhowanee Goordyal was sentenced by Mr. Naus Morojee to two months' imprisonment, for stealing nineteen mangoes from the bungalow of Mr. Henry Cleveland, solicitor.

THE SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The name of Mr. T. Ormiston was published yesterday in the list of a sub-committee (to report on certain designs for a native chawl or tenant house) appointed at the meeting of the members of this Institute on Tuesday last, instead of that of Mr. G. E. Ormiston, C.E.

ANOTHER CASE UNDER THE VAGRANCY ACT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Showell, five Europeans were charged with wandering about the town as loafers. The magistrate sentenced them under Act 21 of 1869 to be detained in the work-house in the House of Correction.

PLEADERS—Sunuds have been issued to the undermentioned persons, authorizing them to practise as pleaders in the districts specified opposite their names:—Mr. Wasudev Ganesh Wad, Tanna; Mr. Krishnajee Venkatesh Paravatikar, Belgaum; Mr. Vishnu Sadashiv, Poona; Mr. Runchordas Fakeerbhoy, Surat.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 10th April 1871, Rs. 23,75,605; add, silver received during the week, Rs. 10,190; total balance, Rs. 23,85,795. There are in addition 1,51,280 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played at the Esplanade by the band of H. M.'s 19th Regiment N. I., this evening—

March	Erinnerung	Tumpe.
Overture	Don Juan	Mozart.
Quadrille	Neue Melodien	Strauss.
Selection (second) (Op.)	Macbeth	Verdi.
Valse	Der Morgenstern	Labitzky.
Galop	Rosalien	Kuhner.

SERIOUS ASSAULT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the Acting Chief Magistrate, Abraham Dance, an American negro, was charged with committing an aggravated assault against the person of John Johnson, a seaman of the ship Anna Lowe. On Wednesday night last, about 9 o'clock, complainant met a friend near the Strangers' Home, where the defendant was also standing. After some conversation the complainant asked the defendant to come and have a glass of beer. Defendant took this as an insult and struck complainant with a knife on his back and face. He then ran away, but was arrested the same night at the Royal Oak Tavern. Defendant was convicted and fined Rs. 100, with the alternative of four months' rigorous imprisonment.

CAPTAIN T. E. A. HALL, Brigade Major, Poona, is appointed Brigade Major of Bombay, and will leave by to-morrow morning's train to join his appointment.—*Poona Observer*, April 20.

COLONEL GELL, the Quarter Master General, left Poona for Bombay on Saturday last. He goes to England on six months' leave. Colonel Burrows, the acting Deputy Quarter Master General, will officiate in his stead till the arrival of Lieutenant-Colonel Shewell, who is expected out about the end of the following month. Colonel Burrows has proceeded to the Hills to join Army Head-Quarters, but up to the present no officer has been appointed as a *locum tenens*.—*Deccan Herald*, April 19.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 18th April, was 354, being 4 more than in the preceding week, 56 more than the total of the week ending 19th April 1870, and 24 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the same week 234 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

Section or Sub-Section.	Population by Census of 1864.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Respiratory System.	Digestive System.	Accident & Violence.	Total (including diseases not specified here.)	Total reported births in the week exclusive of Still-born.
Colaba	19,161	...	3	...	...	—	1	...	5	3
Fort, Southern	2,455	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort, Northern	39,258	...	3	...	1	...	3	...	12	7
Esplanade	7,869	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	7	4
Market	75,402	3	5	...	6	...	...	...	20	18
Mandwee	41,152	3	5	...	3	3	...	...	19	12
Chuckla	41,442	2	6	...	1	2	1	...	24	21
Oomburkharee	63,020	2	16	...	1	4	1	1	36	15
Dongree	60,259	4	6	...	1	2	1	...	19	9
Dhobeetalao	71,795	2	2	...	5	...	3	...	16	11
Phunuswaree	22,529	3	3	...	...	1	1	...	8	4
Bhooleshwur	50,282	3	5	...	2	1	5	...	22	17
Kharatalao	28,454	2	6	...	...	5	...	1	18	12
Koombarwara	23,085	2	3	...	...	1	...	...	7	14
Khetwaree	29,177	2	5	1	1	4	—	...	15	11
Girgaum	21,505	...	3	1	3	8	...	...	12	2
Chowpatee	6,184	...	2	5	...	1	...	...	9	9
Walkeshwur	10,094	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	4	8
Mahaluxmee	9,144	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
Mazagon	21,784	3	2	...	1	3	...	...	11	5
Tarwaree	9,462	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	5	1
Kamatheepoora	81,675	19	10	2	1	5	6	...	54	24
Parel	7,092	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	5	4
Seoree	5,042	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seo	12,078	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	10
Mahim	19,459	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Worlee	10,211	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	4	4
Harbour	32,582	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	5	..
Non-Resident and Unknown	...	2	1	3	...	...	4	1	16	...
Bombay	816,562	54	95	13	21	43	29	4	354	234
Mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding 5 years.		63	135	7	31	50	33	5	378	...

The following statement shows the number of deaths in the different races or castes:—

Race or Caste.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nerv. System.	Res. System.	Dig. System.	Accidents and Violence.	Total (inc. diseases not specified here).	Total Reported Births exclusive of Still-born.
Boodhist—Jain, &c	3	4	...	2	3	...	1	14	7
Brahmin	3	2	...	1	3	1	...	12	3
Lingaet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bhatia	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	4
Hindoo of other Caste.	25	41	12	10	23	11	...	160	113
Hindoo out-caste	11	2	1	1	3	1	1	23	19
Mussulman	10	37	...	1	10	7	...	94	59
Parsee	...	3	...	3	...	4	...	18	21
Jew	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	2
Native-Christian	2	4	...	1	...	4	...	12	11
Indo-European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
European	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	6	3
Negro-African	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	...
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown Races	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Total	54	95	13	21	43	29	4	354	234
Corresponding week 1870	36	90	1	23	41	39	3	298	37

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE BRIG PRINCE OF WALES, 363 tons, Nacoda, arrived yesterday from Cochin with a general cargo.

THE SHIP CITY OF PEKIN, 893 tons, Captain James Bryson, arrived yesterday from Glasgow with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

THE SHIP ORIENTAL, 737 tons, Captain W. H. Wyatt, arrived on the 19th instant from Calcutta with a cargo of rice and gunnies. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Pelly and Co.

THE SHIP SEAFORTH, 1,189 tons, Captain Woodward, arrived on the 19th instant from Newport with a cargo of 1,801 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Nanabhoy and Sorabjee.

THE SHIP EUTERPE, 1,090 tons, Captain W. Cosens, arrived yesterday from Newport with a cargo of 1,500 tons of coal, belonging to the G. I. P. R. Co. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE S. S. GENERAL HAVELOCK, Captain N. Drewitz, sailed yesterday for the Malabar Coast with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Compta—Mr. R. S. Dobbs. For Tellicherry—Mr. E. Baudry. For Beypore—Colonel Hodgson. And fifty deck passengers.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 20th April, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 20th April, 1-30 P.M.; via Turkey, 19th April, 2-30 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 19th April, 8 P.M.; via Turkey, 19th April, 7-30 P.M. America via Russia, 20th April, 1-4 A.M. Cable right to *Fao*; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

SHIP'S REPORT.

CAPTAIN COSENS, of the ship Euterpe, has furnished us with the following:—

Dec. 11, 1870, sailed from Newport. Jan. 11, 1871, crossed the Equator in long. 21 W. Feb. 8, rounded the Cape of Good Hope in lat. 43 S. March 18, crossed the Equator in long. 67 E.

In the Channel had strong westerly gales, from thence to this port very fine weather, never having reefed a topsail or stowed the main topmast-sail. Lost the S. E. trade on the 6th March in lat. 14 S., long. 64 E., from which time have had nothing but light northerly winds and calms.

March 23, in lat. 3 N., long. 66·30 E., experienced two slight shocks of earthquake, the ship having a tremulous motion as though grinding over a rough hard bottom. There was an interval of about ten minutes between the shocks, each shock lasting from six to ten seconds. The wind at the time was north-easterly, light, with fine serene weather and smooth sea, no sign of a shoal or shoal water.

Spoke Dec. 25, 1870, lat. 28·30 N., long. 19·20 W., British ship Edith Moore, from London for Calcutta.

Jan. 10, 1871, lat. 1·0 N., long. 19·30 W., British barque Estrilla de Chile, from Glasgow, 31 days, for Colombo.

Jan. 15, lat. 10·20 S., long. 29.00 W., Portuguese brigantine Flower, from Trecenia, 25 days, from Rio.

Jan. 21, lat. 26.00 S., long. 29.30 W., British ship Jerusalem, from Melbourne for London.

Jan. 22, lat. 28.30 S., long. 28.40 W., British barque Elizabeth Ann, from Sunderland for Singapore.

Feb. 3, lat. 41.00 S., long. 1.20 E., British ship Cipy, from London, 52 days, for Hongkong.

Feb. 4, lat. 41.20 S., long. 5.20 E., British ship Edith Moore, from London for Calcutta.

April 3, lat. 10.50 N., long. 63.35 E., British (country) ship Ophir, from Calcutta, 42 days, for Jeddah.

HORRIBLE MURDER IN THE NATIVE TOWN.

ON Wednesday evening, about half past 7 o'clock, a murder was perpetrated in the first Coomarwada Street. The perpetrator of the crime is a Pathan Mussulman by name Ibrahim Shaboodin *alias* Ibboo, and the victim was also a Pathan by caste, and named Emam Khan Hoosein Khan. It appears that on the evening in question deceased was sitting on a wooden bench on the veranda of his house, situated in the abovenamed street. At this time the murderer went into the deceased's room without saying a word to him. The latter asked Ibboo (the murderer) "Who are you, and why do you enter my house?" Ibboo replied, "I am going to take my clothes." Deceased said, "Your clothes are not here." Upon this the murderer came out of the room, rushed at the deceased, and struck him three times with a knife. Deceased tried to get up from the bench, but before he could do so, he died on the spot. One Jumalkhan and an old man named Noor Mahomed ran at and caught hold of Ibboo with a knife in his hand, and subsequently made him over to the police. They both were wounded, one in the armpit and side of the chest, and the other in his fingers. It appeared that some enmity existed between deceased and Ibboo on account of a woman who used frequently to visit both of them.

Dr. Hewlett, Coroner, held an inquest on the body yesterday, when the following principal evidence was taken:—

Jumalkhan Ismalkhan said—I am a Pathan by caste, a seller of confectionary by trade, and live in the same house as the deceased. I occupied the room on the first storey adjoining the deceased's. The deceased has occupied this room for the last three months. Before that he lived on the ground floor. I have lived there for the last seven years. The deceased lives alone. A Mussulman woman was in the habit of frequently visiting him. About half-past 7 o'clock last night I was sitting in the veranda opposite the door of my room. The deceased was sitting on a low wooden settee, which was placed alongside the railings of the veranda, and opposite the door of his room. At this time I saw the man, now present, whose name is Ibrahim Shaboodin, but who is familiarly called Ibboo, arrive. He walked along the veranda at a quick pace and went into the deceased's room. The deceased called out, "Why do you enter my house?" Ibboo replied from inside the room, "I am going to take my clothes." The deceased still sat on the settee and said, "Your clothes are not here." No other words passed between the deceased and Ibboo, but immediately Ibboo came out of the room and rushed at the deceased and struck him three times with something he had in his hand. I could not see what it was. The deceased was sitting when he was struck. I ran up and caught Ibboo by the wrist from behind. I then saw that Ibboo had an open knife in his hand. I recognise the knife, [illegible] produced, as the same. The point of this knife is broken. Another lodger in the house, by name Noor Ahmed, an old man, ran up to my assistance and caught hold of Ibboo. We were both wounded by Ibboo—the old man in the armpit and side of the chest, and I on my fingers. We secured him until the police came. When the deceased was struck, he tried to stand, but could not, and fell down on to the veranda and died immediately. Noor Ahmed is a seller of coffee. He occupies one of the rooms on the upper storey. I have occasionally seen Ibboo coming up to Noor Ahmed's rooom and drinking coffee there. I have heard that the same woman, who used to visit Ibboo, was in the habit of visiting the deceased. I do not know this of my own knowledge, but I have heard it. I do not know the woman's name, or where she lives. I have never before seen Ibboo in the deceased's room. I have never seen Ibboo and the deceased quarrel.

The Coroner adjourned the inquest for further investigation till this day.

A NATIVE POLICE OFFICER CHARGED WITH VIOLATION OF DUTY.

AT the Appellate Side of the High Court, the other day, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kemball considered the proceedings in the case of the Queen vs. Raghavendra Venkatesh. The accused was a police constable of some years standing at Belgaum, and was charged before Mr. J. H. Grant, full-power magistrate of Belgaum, with violating his duty as a police officer. He was convicted and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 150, with the alternative of twenty days' additional imprisonment. On appeal, the Session Judge of Belgaum, Mr. Shaw, confirmed the sentence. The High Court, to whom an appeal was presented on behalf of the accused, reversed the conviction and sentence.

The Magistrate, in passing sentence, said—The Court is of opinion that the accused, instead of acting in accordance with the law, and endeavouring to discover and bring to justice the perpetrator of the murder of Tookaram, endeavoured to lead the authorities to suppose that no such murder had been committed; or that, if it had, there was no possibility of procuring any evidence regarding it. The consequence being that up to the present time, although it is beyond a doubt that Tookaram was murdered, no measures have been taken for the conviction or even apprehension of any person in connection with the crime. The accused Raghavendra Venkatesh is convicted of violation of duty as a public officer, and of breach and neglect as set forth in the charge, and sentenced to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 150, equal to three months' pay; in default of payment, to undergo twenty days' additional rigorous imprisonment, under section 26 of Act VII. of 1867.

The accused appealed from the above sentence to the Sessions Judge of Belgaum, Mr. C. F. H. Shaw.

The Sessions Judge, in giving judgment on the appeal, said—The Court has attentively considered the proceedings of the Full-power Magistrate. It seems the suspicions of the Superintendent of Police were aroused, because, on the 18th November 1870, he received a report of the supposed murder of Tooksram, which report was addressed to Mr. Kyte, inspector of police, and was the first intimation received by Major Thomas. It is, however, shown that the prisoner submitted his diary of the 4th November, but which, for some delay in posting, did not arrive until the 12th November. A previous diary of the 5th November had reached Major Thomas on the 11th November, but as nothing relating to the murder was mentioned in it, the Superintendent of Police remained uninformed until the report to Mr. Kyte fell accidentally into his hands. The Court thinks more has been made of this point than should have been. It notes the diary of the 4th November took eight days to arrive, while other diaries took only six or seven days, but district posts are not regular. Previous information had been given to the magistrate, and really, as the magistrate puts the matter, it would almost seem the Superintendent of Police was set in motion, because the murder had been announced to the magistrate some days before the Superintendent of Police had received intelligence of it. Section 137 of the Criminal Procedure Code allows of a report direct to the magistrate. The real question is, whether the police have exercised good faith in throwing up the enquiry? and that is the question to consider, irrespective of the way the enquiry has been set on foot. The Court on the evidence cannot but think Raghavendra Venkatesh has not exercised proper diligence in the enquiry. He is a constable of several years' service, and must have known it was a violation of duty to proceed late on the evening of the 4th November to Nundigurh, and leave next day about noon, when the enquiry he was called upon to undertake related to a sudden death, and when, by his report to the magistrate and the sending of the corpse to the Civil Surgeon for examination, he must have known patient and unwearied enquiries were necessary. The Court has not had the advantage of judging by the personal demeanour of witnesses, the credit to be attached to the statements of policemen Pandu, Govinda, Yelappa, &c., but the Full-power Magistrate has believed them; and if they have deposed truly, the Court cannot but think Raghavendra Venkatesh has been lightly punished. Setting their statements aside, the Court considers the accused was not justified in throwing up the enquiry as he did on the 5th November, and waiting until directed by the Full-power Magistrate to proceed with the enquiry. It does not think accused was justified in reassembling the first jurors when his own report shows he doubted their report. The Court considers the accused should have distinctly specified the reason for stating Tookaram had suffered from a certain disease. If there were sores on the body, they should have been distinctly specified. Allowing such a statement to appear in the report naturally would tend to show he had less reason for instituting enquiries; in fact, was justified in the course taken under section 137 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The Court also considers the accused did not exercise proper precaution in respect to the finding of the bottle containing the white substance. The legal identity of its contents is lost, and it was a neglect of duty not to mention the finding of the bottle in the diary. For which reasons the Court is of opinion that accused has been rightly found guilty of violation of duty under section 26 Act VII. of 1867, Bombay, and rejects his petition.

The accused then appealed to the High Court, which delivered judgment on the appeal as follows:—In this case which comes before us under the extraordinary criminal jurisdiction of the Court, we have been asked to set aside the conviction and sentence on the ground that there is no legal evidence to prove the charge of violation of his duty as a police officer, as laid down in Bombay Act VII. of 1867, section 26. The case has been ably argued on behalf of the prisoner and also on behalf of the Crown, and we are of opinion that the facts adduced show great want of judgment and of that ordinary common sense which is so essential in every police officer of the rank of the accused; but we do not see that there is evidence of any violation of duty—there was no express order or direction disobeyed. The Session Judge has remarked on the delays of the district post, which render it unnecessary for us to say more than that we concur in the inference he draws, that too much was made of the alleged delay in the arrival of the reports, although the failure to clear up the mystery in the matter, out of which this case has arisen, is clearly attributable to the very imperfect and inefficient way in which the accused discharged his very important duties; and, therefore, it is quite possible that his superiors may reconsider his qualifications generally for the post he holds, yet we do not consider that a conviction under section 26 can hold good on the evidence on record, and we, therefore, reverse conviction and sentence.

IMPRISONMENT OF A DEPUTY COLLECTOR AND MAGISTRATE.

APPLICATION TO THE HIGH COURT.

AT the Appellate Side of the High Court, on Wednesday last, Mr. Macpherson, barrister-at-law, with Mr. Dhondoo Shamrao Garud, solicitor, appeared before the Hon. Mr. Justice Lloyd and the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemball, and applied on behalf of Venayek Dewakur, late Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Khandeish, under section 404 of the Criminal Procedure Code, that the record and proceedings in that case might be sent for. The section runs as follows:—

"The Sudder Court may, on the report of a Court of Session or of a magistrate, or whenever it thinks fit, call for the record of any criminal trial or the record of any judicial proceeding of a Criminal Court other than a criminal trial in any court within its jurisdiction, in which it shall appear to it that there has been error in the decision on the point of law, or that a point of law should be considered by the Sudder Court, and may determine any point of law arising out of the case, and thereupon pass such order as to the Sudder Court shall seem right."

The following are the grounds of the petition:—

That your petitioner was convicted by L. R. Ashburner, Esq., District Magistrate of Khandeish, under date the 30th January 1871, of the offence of receiving a gratification other than legal remuneration under section 161 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to suffer six months' rigorous imprisonment and pay a fine of Rs. 1,000, or, in default, to suffer six months' further rigorous imprisonment. That your petitioner appealed against the said conviction and sentence to A. C. Watt, Esq., Sessions Judge of Khandeish, who confirmed the same on the 29th March 1871. That your petitioner now applies under the extraordinary jurisdiction of this Hon. Court for a reversal of the said conviction and sentence on the following, amongst other grounds, patent on the face of the record and proceedings:—1. That the said conviction and sentence are contrary to law, in that—(*a*) There is no sanction as required by section 167 of the Criminal Procedure Code for entertaining the charge in the present case. The sanction recorded in the proceedings is for charges which might be preferred by Mr. Campbell, whereas no charge was preferred in this case by Mr. Campbell, and the prosecution was conducted solely and entirely by Mr. C. M. Thattee. (*b.*) The evidence of the witness Bhugwan Balla was secured by the exercise of undue influence, and ought, therefore, to have been rejected as illegal. (*c.*) The said witness Bhugwan Balla gave his deposition before Mr. Campbell on solemn affirmation on the [illegible] November 1870, in the hope of escaping from the custody in which he was then kept; and when he was subsequently examined before the district magistrate, he was under the fear that, if he contradicted the said deposition, he would be prosecuted for giving false evidence. (*d.*) The petitioner was convicted and sentenced on the 30th January 1871 before the postponement of four days granted by the district magistrate, on the 27th of the same month, had expired, and he had no opportunity of cross-examining some of the witnesses for the prosecution, although such cross-examination was specially reserved. (*e.*) There is no complaint in this case, nor is it alleged that any circumstances exist which make complaint unnecessary.

Mr. Macpherson stated that the petitioner was convicted originally by Mr. Ashburner, district magistrate of Khandeish, on the 30th January 1871, of receiving a gratification other than legal remuneration under section 161 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to suffer six months' rigorous imprisonment, with a fine of Rs. 1,000, or, in default, to suffer six months' further rigorous imprisonment. He appealed against the said conviction and sentence to Mr. A. C. Watt, Acting Sessions Judge of Khandeish, who confirmed the same on the 29th March last. The first ground of their application was that the petitioner, being a public servant, there was no Government sanction for the prosecution as required by section 167 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The section provides that, "A charge of an offence punishable under the Indian Penal Code, of which any judge or any public servant not removable from his office without the sanction of the Government, is accussed as such judge or public servant, shall not be entertained against such judge or public servant, except with the sanction or under the direction of the local Government, or of some officer empowered by the local Government, or of some Court or other authority to which such judge or public servant is subordinate, and whose power so to sanction or direct such prosecution the local Government shall not think fit to limit or reserve." The learned gentleman argued that this section ought to be construed strictly in order to see whether or not the sanction to prosecute the petitioner as contemplated in the section was given in this case. Mr. Watt admitted the facts upon which the defence rested, but he says in his finding, that, "Government were pleased, in according their sanction to annex certain conditions to it, and that if these conditions were not followed, the whole sanction has become a void." The two conditions which it is said have not been followed are that no charges were preferred against accused by Mr. Campbell, and that no copies of charge were furnished to the accused. Mr. Cassinath Mahadeo, who appears in support of the convictions, admits that this is so. Whether Government in the resolution by using the words, "On such charges as Mr. Campbell be prepared to prefer against him," meant that Mr. Campbell should be prosecutor, is not very clear to my mind. I think, however, that Government did mean Mr. Campbell to be prosecutor, and I think more confidently that Government did not intend that the accused should be prosecuted by Mr. Cassinath Mahadeo, who is an officer in an inferior position to the accused, and who was formerly his subordinate. On the other side, it is argued that Government in annexing these conditions was acting *ultra vires*, but I do not concur with this view at all. As regards copies of the charges not being furnished, it is answered that this was impossible to be done, because the charges could not be framed till the evidence was taken, and it is not urged that the charges were withheld from accused after they were drawn up. However, are these facts sufficient to enable me to upset the magistrate's decision? I think not. The accused has been convicted by a magistrate having jurisdiction, and if the evidence in support of the convictions is sufficient, I cannot interfere because the prosecutor has been an officer different from that officer by whom Government order that the charges were to be preferred. The learned counsel submitted that the jurisdiction of the Court depended upon the legal character of the sanction. There was another ground for the appeal, although it was not a technical ground. There were two charges against petitioner of having received a bribe of Rs. 300 in one case, and Rs. 100 in another. The charge with regard to the Rs. 300 case was dismissed, but the second charge was held proved on the ground that the evidence brought by the defence was entirely untrustworthy. It appears from Mr. Watt's finding that the same witness who was disbelieved in case No. 25 was believed true in this case. In the other case he gave evidence about the bribe he gave in this case, that is, in case with regard to Rs. 100. The Session Judge considered that as regarded this case the statements in case No. 25 were irrelevant and void.

Mr. Justice Lloyd—We won't trouble you, Mr. Macpherson, any more, as we think the objection on the score of sanction is open to argument. We order that the record and proceedings in the case be sent for.

Mr. Macpherson then applied under section 421 of the Criminal Procedure Code that the petitioner might be released on bail. The learned gentleman submitted that considering the period of the sentence their Lordships would observe that a greater portion of the sentence would be over before the special appeal was heard.

Mr. Justice Lloyd—We order the release of the petitioner on bail, but we leave it to the discretion of the Judge to name the amount of the security.

GROSSLY inadequate as was the punishment pronounced against the perpetrators of the Tientsin massacre, it has not been inflicted. The Tientsin Mandarins whom public opinion and Chinese law held to have incurred the penalty of death for their share in that atrocious outrage, were sentenced only to banishment, and even banishment has been remitted and the Tientsin Mandarins have returned to their homes. Is it possible to believe that the Chinese Government disapproved of the Tientsin massacre?—*Pioneer*.

BYCULLA SCHOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to "Omega's" letter, which appeared in your impression of the 18th instant, appealing to the public to "dip deeply into their pockets and do their utmost to support the children" of the above named schools, I would beg to be permitted to make a few observations on this important matter. We are told that the subscriptions for the year 1870 will not keep the schools up for *one month*! Let us then turn our attention, at once, to the large establishment—comprising the Head Master and Mistress, with no less than three or four assistants each, maintained at a very large sum. To add to this heavy item of expenditure, a charge for the keep of a phaeton and horse has to be met with, monthly, by the funds of the institution. This being an illegitimate charge, it should not, therefore, be borne by the institution, as the masters and mistresses are alone benefited by the conveyance. I wonder what generous-hearted member of the Committee sanctioned this item?

A reasonable reduction of, say, 25 per cent. in the salaries of *all* the officials of both schools, should be immediately effected, as the whole of these are too highly paid when considering that free quarters and rations are allowed.

I believe that the Secretary of the institution draws a monthly salary of Rs. 350, with an establishment costing Rs. 150, inclusive of contingencies. Could not the Secretary surrender his claim, and thus save, for the institution, a large sum of money at the end of the year? As there is not much work in the Secretary's office, I would suggest that his department be abolished,—and if there should be any work (such as the annual reports, &c.,) it should be performed by some of the intelligent boys, with the assistance of the masters.

I regret that my suggestions should call for a reduction,—but as it is needed, I trust that it will be effected, early, by the Committee, for the support of the large numbers of orphan children. As I am not quite certain of the strength and salaries of the establishments of *both* schools, I beg that I may be furnished with it in your columns to enable the public to be in a better position to suggest a revision to the Committee.

As funds are needed, I trust Government will assist in making up that which is actually required.

PRINCIPIIS OBSTA.

19th April.

COTTON EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

APPENDED is a statement prepared in the Custom House of cotton shipped from the port of Bombay to foreign external ports and foreign Indian ports, during the month of March 1871:—

Quantity.	Value.	By what Ships.	To what Ports.
lbs.	Rs.		
24,07,412	7,37,749	Bennington	Liverpool.
18,01,660	4,96,768	Daphne	,,
16,88,970	4,58,647	Steamer City of Brussels*	,,
28,28,420	7,35,125	Do. Ganges*	,,
3,79,064	1,03,040	Do. Sumatra, *a*	,,
1,89,336	65,050	Do. Golcunda, *b*	,,
3,22,168	1,11,210	Do. Sumatra, *c*	,,
24,95,276	6,63,026	Duke of Edinburgh	,,
16,97,696	4,54,005	Steamer Stirling*	,,
26,30,040	6,76,005	Do. Singapore*	,,
24,32,332	7,51,183	Maritana	,,
27,44,000	7,30,450	Royal Visitor	Falmouth.
1,97,960	59,400	Steamer Golcunda, *d*	Liverpool.
78,400	20,000	Do. do. *d*	London.
59,584	15,960	Do. Delhi, *e*	Liverpool.
78,400	20,000	Do. do. *e*	London.
1,62,456	50,400	Do. Golcunda	Liverpool.
53,312	13,780	Do. Mooltan	,,
19,600	5,250	Do. Do.	London.
9,800	2,500	Do. Sumatra	Liverpool.
11,44,752	3,06,630	Sanspariel	Falmouth.
19,50,592	5,16,248	Nelson	London.
2,35,200	62,000	Steamer Arabia, *f*	Trieste.
7,75,656	2,03,050	Do. De Ruyter*	,,
17,38,072	5,46,540	Do. Mima Thomas*	,,
3,13,600	88,000	Do. Sumatra, *a*	,,
1,86,200	67,500	Do. Golcunda, *b*	,,
1,37,200	23,150	Do. Sumatra, *c*	,,
3,10,800	88,800	Do. Golcunda, *d*	,,
4,17,480	1,20,675	Do. Delhi, *e*	,,
2,93,552	79,795	Do. Golcunda	,,
98,000	26,250	Do. Mooltan	,,
2,11,288	54,400	Do. Sumatra	,,
14,05,992	5,13,919	Benares	Amsterdam.
2,15,600	79,000	Steamer Delhi, *e*	Odessa.
75,600	19,000	Do. Golcunda	,,
1,93,016	35,300	Do. Mooltan	,,
78,400	20,000	Do. Sumatra	,,
3,14,160	81,500	Do. Arabia, *f*	Genoa.
58,800	19,000	Do. Sumatra, *a*	,,
47,040	18,500	Do. do. *c*	,,
39,200	10,500	Do. Golcunda	,,
19,600	5,250	Do. Mooltan	,,
1,56,800	40,000	Do. Arabia *f*	Marseilles.
19,600	5,000	Do. Golcunda	,,
2,35,200	59,000	Do. Sumatra	,,
17,24,800	4,56,750	Johana Wilhelmine	Bremen.
2,46,980	63,[illegible]	[illegible] Arabia, *f*	Venice.
1,77,576	[illegible]	Steamer [illegible]	Naples.
[illegible]	46,065	Do. [illegible]uyter*	Venice.
16,04,848	4,16,402	Do. [illegible], *a*	,,
1,65,816	44,165	Do. [illegible] *b*	Venice.
2,62,640	87,843	Do. Golco. *d*	Brindisi.
19,600	7,000	Do. do.	Venice.
1,37,200	70,250	Do. do.	
2,90,080	75,700	Do. Delhi, *e*	,,
1,85,808	53,270	Do. Golcunda	,,
1,59,152	42,130	Do. Mooltan	,,
4,07,680	1,06,700	Do. Sumatra	,,
39,200	10,500	Do. do.	Naples.
14,504	5,300	Bushire Merchant	Mauritius.
3,48,9[illegible]6	1,03,837	Steamer Orissa, *g*	Hongkong.
10,36,224	2,37,161	Do. Ethiopia	,,
12,64,704	3,95,861	Do. Mongolian	,,
3,19,312	1,42,876	Do. Behar, *h*	,,
6,09,644	2,27,800	Do. Travancore, *c*	,,
30,800	11,250	Do. Golcunda, *b*	Suez.
75,824	25,380	Bugla Futhelval	Muccalla.
2,62,640	69,010	Steamer Sattara	Galle.
4,23,44,524 or Candies 54,011 = 1,08,022 Bales.	1,19,62,296	Total.	

Port clearance granted on the—

* Via Suez Canal.

a 21st January 1871.	*e* 25th February 1871.
b 12th November 1870.	*f* 28th February 1871.
c 19th November 1870.	*g* 9th November 1870.
d 14th January 1871.	*h* 21st December 1870.

PONDICHERRY EXCITED.

(*Madras Times*, April 17.)

THE French Settlements in Southern India are stirred to their depths by the recent order from France to elect a Deputy for the National Assembly. As may readily be imagined the Frenchmen of these *établissements* are in a state of the liveliest fermentation; and the natives look on half contemptuously, half wonderingly at the wonderful "bobbery" about nothing made by their Gallic functionaries. The last *Moniteur Officiel Extraordinaire*—an extraordinary publication issued from Pondicherry even at the best of times—contains twenty-one columns of rules and regulations on this all-absorbing subject, and the fun has begun to grow fast and furious both at Karikal and Pondicherry. To complete the general bewilderment, Monsieur Bontemps has issued an address, the text of which we give below:—

"*Inhabitants of the French Establishments of India.*

By a measure of extreme equity, the Metropolitan Government has made you participate in the privilege, enjoyed by the other colonies, of being represented in the National Assembly. A decree of the 1st of last February calls upon you to elect a deputy, and the administrative formalities which have to be fulfilled in consequence commence to accomplish themselves to-day. Know well that your choice ought to be entirely optional and free from all pressure from the agents of authority, be they whom they may—functionaries, magistrates, officers, employés or secondary agents. The initiative is with you alone, and to your good sense only is reserved the care of finding the elect of the country. Mistrust any false illusions that may be attempted to be inculcated into you in the ardour of the electoral combat. The mother country has enormous charges to support; do not count upon her financial liberalities. Every amelioration involving expense can only be realised at the cost of the colony and by means of imposts incumbent on those who ought to be taxed. The National Assembly of France (many of you are ignorant of this fact) is composed of picked men of every political opinion. Its principal mission is to be the safe-guard of the honour and the interests of the country. The Deputy of India ought therefore to be, above all things, imbued with the knowledge of his great duties towards the mother country; but it is also necessary that he should thoroughly know the manners, the resources, and the special necessities of our local populations. On such conditions only will he be really useful. Expect, with his concurrence, only such advantages as are able to be realised, and you will be in the right path in which it is my duty to try to keep you.

(Signed.) BONTEMPS,
Commissary General and Governor.

Pondicherry, 11th April 1871."

The above puffy proclamation—full of sound and fury signifying nothing—may read like a squib to many of our readers, but we assure them that it is a fact. The "favourite" at present is, we believe, Monsieur Debassayus—a gentleman of unblemished honour and immense private means, the son of one of the best Governors the French East Indies have ever possessed, and who takes himself a great interest in their welfare. We believe that Monsieur Bontemps—in spite of his proclamation—cordially favours the claims of Monsieur Debassayus, and would like to see him elected.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—It is now conclusively established that no other oil can possibly produce the same beneficial effects as Dr. de Jongh's Oil on the consumptive invalid. Allen G. Chattaway, Esq., Surgeon, of Leominster, in recording its efficacy in consumption, writes: "Having for some years extensively used Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, both in public and private practice, I have no hesitation in stating that its effects are very far superior to those of any other Cod Liver Oil." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co. 77, Strand, London.

THE ALLEGED P.W.D. FRAUDS AT POONA.

TRIAL OF SHARMAN ON THE SECOND CASE.

JOHN DIXON SHARMAN was called on the sitting of the Criminal Sessions yesterday morning, and on entering the dock the following charges were read over to him:—

1. That he, the said John Dixon Sharman, a European British subject and a public servant, to wit, a supervisor in the Public Works Department heretofore, to wit, on the 11th of May, in the Christian year 1867, at Poona, in the Bombay Presidency, and within the jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, did agree to accept from one Jeevun Mohun a gratification other than legal remuneration as a motive or reward for showing in the exercise of his official functions favour to the said Jeevun Mohun, against the form of the Act of Government of India in such case made and provided.

2. That he, the said John Dixon Sharman, being a European British subject and public servant as aforesaid, afterwards, to wit, on the day and year aforesaid, at Poona, did agree to accept from the said Jeevun Mohun a gratification other than legal remuneration as a motive or reward for rendering a service to the said Jeevun Mohun, by recommending him to a public servant, to wit, one William Steward Howard, acting Executive Engineer at Poona and Kirkee, against the form of the Acts of the Government of India in such case made and provided.

3. That he, the said John Dixon Sharman, being a European British subject and a public servant as aforesaid, afterwards, to wit, on the day and year aforesaid, at Poona aforesaid, did cheat the said William Steward Howard by deceiving the said William Steward Howard and intentionally inducing him to do an act which he would not have done if he had not been so deceived, to wit, to countersign a certain bill for work alleged to have executed on and upon a certain cook-room at Gunnesh Khind, the said act being likely to cause damage or losses to the said William Steward Howard in reputation, against the form of the acts of the Government of India in such case made and provided.

4. That he, the said John Dixon Sharman, being a European British subject and a public servant as aforesaid, afterwards, to wit, on the said day and year aforesaid, at Poona aforesaid, did cheat the said William Steward Howard, with the knowledge that he was likely thereby to cause wrongful loss to a person, to wit, Her Majesty the Queen, whose interest in the transaction, he the said John Dixon Sharman was bound by law to protect, against the form of the Acts of the Government of India in such case made and provided.

5. That he, the said John Dixon Sharman, being a European British subject and a public servant as aforesaid, afterwards, to wit, on the day aforesaid, at Poona aforesaid, being as such public servant charged with the preparation of a document, to wit, a certain bill for work alleged to have been executed on and upon a certain cook-room at Gunnesh Khind, framed that document in a manner which he knew to be incorrect, knowing it to be likely that he would thereby cause injury to a person, to wit, Her Majesty the Queen, against the form of the Acts of the Government of India in such case made and provided.

Prisoner pleaded "not guilty," and the case went to trial before a special jury.

Before the jury were sworn,

Mr. Anstey said—I leave it entirely to the Court, but I notice that Dr. Fraser is sitting on the bench.

The Judge—Is it not the practice for the magistrates to sit on the bench?

Mr. Anstey—I have done my duty, my Lord.

The Judge—I never before heard it objected to in this Court.

The Advocate General, in opening the case, said—May it please your Lordship, gentlemen of the jury,—The facts of this case, as I shall state them to you to-day, will not occupy much of your time, however long a time may be occupied in ascertaining from the witnesses what they may have to say in reference to the charges which have been preferred against the prisoner; but before I proceed to state shortly to you those facts, I would ask you entirely to dismiss from your minds any impression that any one of you may have derived either from what you may have seen in the newspapers during the last few days, or what you may have heard here during the trial on somewhat similar charges, for it would be affectation in me were I not to say that he has not already been tried in this Court. Any impression, whether favourable or unfavourable to the prisoner, which you may have, I must ask you, as far as it is possible for you to do so, to dismiss from your minds in regard to the present case, for this case, like every case that is submitted in a Criminal Court to the consideration of the jury, must stand or fall by its own merits. You are sworn to try the case according to the evidence which will be laid before you, and according to that evidence only have you to decide. Now, gentlemen, the prisoner at the bar is charged upon five counts in regard to matters which are alleged against him as a supervisor in the Public Works Department, employed at Poona. His immediate superior officer was Mr. W. S. Howard, who was then Acting Executive Engineer of the Poona and Kirkee districts; and the immediate work upon which the prisoner was engaged under Mr. Howard was the construction of the buildings to be used in connection with the Government House at Gunnesh Khind. Among these buildings the one to which I must shortly direct your attention with regard to this case was a cook-room attached to certain buildings which were being erected for the accommodation of the Governor's band, and the contractor who was employed to construct that cook-room was a man named Jeevun Mohun. Now, though I don't altogether concur in the general principle which was laid down by a learned friend of mine in this Court not long ago that it is undesirable to open the case to a jury——

Mr. Anstey—My learned friend asks the jury to dismiss from their minds anything they may have heard of the previous trial, so that I must ask him not to refer to my speech.

The Advocate General—I am only referring to a certain canon laid down by my learned friend, and do not refer to the application of that canon to the facts of this case. I shall not do what I consider I am entitled to do, and what I have heard laid down as being the duty of counsel by the highest authorities both on the bench and at the bar—namely, that it is the duty of the counsel for the prosecution to open to the jury everything but a direct confession—I shall not do what I conceive myself entitled to do, but will merely state this portion of my case in this way. It is [illegible] that this particular contractor who was employed [illegible] alleged [illegible]uction of this particular cook-room paid to [illegible] a percentage of 7 per cent. upon the [illegible] for the work which he performed. [illegible] depends upon the evidence [illegible]. Gentlemen, that allegation [illegible] be called before you of the contractor himself, who [illegible] will hear, and that as a witness, and whose statements you [illegible] prosecution, allegation is, according to the theory of the [illegible] supported by entries which are contained in the [illegible] of the contractor's own books. The contractor himself is not a man of education, he is unable to read or to write or to measure up work, and his books were kept for him by a native clerk, the bills for the work performed being made out by the prisoner at the bar. Now, I shall call your attention in the course of the case to the bill that was made out by the prisoner in regard to this particular work, and to the entries contained in the contractor's books in regard to the payment received for this particular work, and I shall ask you, under his Lordship's direction, to connect these entries with the evidence that I am instructed the contractor himself will give, and to say whether or not you consider that these entries so corroborate the statement of the contractor as to induce you to place faith in it. The contractor in this case, Jeevun Mohun, was originally charged together with the prisoner before the magistrate at Poona, but, under the power which is conferred upon mofussil magistrates by the Criminal Procedure Code, he was admitted as a witness against the prisoner before the magistrate, and has since, by direction of that magistrate, and under authority conferred upon that magistrate by the Criminal Procedure Code, been detained in custody of the police. Now, gentlemen, I also propose to confirm the statements of the contractor and the entries which are contained in his books by evidence of another sort, evidence contained in the books of the firm of Messrs. Remington and Co., of Bombay, with whom the prisoner kept an account, and I shall show to you that at the time the prisoner is alleged to have received this percentage from the contractor Jeevun Mohun he was making remittances to Messrs. Remington and Co. to a far greater amount than could be warranted by the salary he received, which was something over Rs. 200 a month. And I shall ask you, gentlemen, not to be satisfied with anything short of an explanation as to the circumstances under which those remittances were made. I do not think, gentlemen, that I need do more than just sketch out to you the facts which I am instructed the evidence will support, and I shall ask you upon that evidence, if you are satisfied with it, to find that the prisoner in the first place made out an incorrect bill, a bill which he knew to be incorrect, as to the quantity of work done by this contractor upon this cook-room in this particular, that he included in that bill an amount of 1,139 square feet of cut stone, whereas the total amount of cut stone estimated for in regard to that building was 330 square feet, and the total amount of cut stone actually put into the building amounted to 288 square feet. I shall ask you, also, to hold, if the evidence which I lay before you should satisfy your minds, that the prisoner, when that bill was preferred, appended to that bill a false certificate, a certificate which he knew to be false, to the effect that he had made measurements of the quantities contained in that bill and had declared them to be correct; and I shall ask you to apply that finding to the charges which have been preferred against the prisoner, and to hold that that false certificate was given by the prisoner in a manner which he was not warranted by his duty to give, that there can be no excuse for the error so made, because had he measured he must have ascertained that there were not 1,130 square feet of cut stone in that building, and if he did not measure he falsely, and to his own knowledge falsely, stated that he had made the measurement. And I shall ask you, gentlemen, upon the evidence which I am instructed to lay before you, to hold, and if it be proved to your satisfaction that he was in the habit of receiving this percentage from this contractor you will have no difficulty I think in holding, that he made out this bill and appended this certificate to it knowing that it was likely that he would thereby cause loss to Her Majesty the Queen, in whose employ he was, from the funds of whom as representing the State the amount of that bill would have to be paid, and was actually paid, and that he also knew that in making out this bill and in appending this certificate he was likely to cause an injury to the reputation of his superior officer, Mr. Howard, upon whose faith in the prisoner's measurements and the prisoner's certificate that he had made the measurement, Mr. Howard countersigned that bill and rendered it a voucher upon which payment was made. With these remarks I shall proceed to call witnesses before you, and I shall leave the case entirely in your hands.

Mr. Howard was first called, and in reply to the Advocate General he supported the opening statement, described Sharman's duty, and said he had signed bill No. 22 (which was here put in) on the faith of Sharman's certificate. Replying to Mr. Anstey, he said that he did not check the bill in this case as it was an intermediate one. If he had checked it he might have noticed the difference, for he knew the size of the room, but he had so many works on his hands that he could not always have that room on his mind.

Mr. Anstey remarked that he had no faith in checks—except cheques on bankers, as the Advocate General suggested. (A laugh.)

In the course of the cross-examination Mr. Anstey asked several questions as to the bill No. 15 (which had been put in in the previous case), but as he declined to put in the document the Advocate General objected to the examination, and the judge said he would tell the jury to disregard what had been said about that bill, unless it were put in.

Mr. Anstey said he perfectly knew his duty, and asked the witness if there was another bill.

The Judge—You have no right to say another bill—another piece of paper.

Mr. Anstey—There was another cook-room, then, and the materials supplied and work done were similar, and the same charge was made, and being made was paid?

The Advocate General said his learned friend could not get at the contents of a document, however ingeniously he put his questions, the document being in Court, without putting in the document itself.

Mr. Anstey then asked if there had been another "overcharge," and, on the judge disallowing that word, he substituted "payment."

The Advocate General remarked that question could be put only if the witness made the payment.

Mr. Anstey said he would, then, put his question in another form, but remarked that his Lordship must see how great an injustice this was to the defence.

The Advocate General—I object to my learned friend making such an observation. I do not think my learned friend should suggest that there is—I am sure he does not suggest that I have—a desire to do injustice.

The Judge—I hope not. I am sure I have no such desire.

Mr. Anstey—Every one knows who practises here that there is greater liberality given in interpreting the rules of evidence in criminal than in civil cases, and when the prosecuting counsel, with the documents here, withholds them, it is always the practice to allow the prisoner's counsel a greater latitude in asking questions tending to arrive at the facts these documents disclose than in a civil case.

The Advocate General—Of course I do not wish to prolong the discussion, but my learned friend has no right to suggest in the hearing of the jury that I hold back any document. I have every document in the case and will give them to my learned friend as he pleases, but this I will not consent to—that my learned friend shall ask questions on any one without putting it in. That would be unfair to the jury, to the prosecutor, and, so far as I see, to the prisoner himself.

Mr. Anstey—Then I must put my question hypothetically. My learned friend may object if he likes, and if he succeed then there is an end to my endeavours to obtain light and information on this subject. Mr. Howard, if the prisoner, at the same time when he prepared this bill No. 22, had made a similar mistake of precisely the same amount with regard to another cook-room, that being of the same dimensions with this cook-room, would it not be perfectly possible that the second mistake was produced solely by reason of having committed the first?

The Advocate General—I object to that. The opinion of Mr. Howard is not what he is entitled to elicit on this point. It is a question for the jury and not for the prisoner.

Mr. Anstey—I persist in putting the question, and if your Lordship overrules it, I must ask you to take a note of it. Your Lordship has already on your notes that the two rooms are of the same dimensions, and I say, supposing that at the same time as he signed this bill, the prisoner had been mistaken already in an overcharge, of precisely the same amount, as to the other cook-room (that is the hypothesis, and then I ask Mr. Howard, as a man who knows the practice of his own department)—would it not be, according to that practice, a very natural and probable thing for him to fall into the same mistake with regard to the other?

The Judge—I do not see any objection to the question as now put.

Mr. Anstey—That is the way I put it at first.

Mr. Howard not seeming to understand the question,

Mr. Anstey suggested that he should omit the words "according to the practice of the office."

The Advocate General, however, objected to the question without these words. Mr. Howard, then I say "no," because it is the practice of the office that the supervisor should measure the work.

Mr. Anstey—Why would that make it unlikely for him to make a mistake?

Mr. Howard—Because if he had measured the work he would have found there was not that amount of work there.

Mr. Anstey—Supposing he had not measured the work, he would have been guilty of the negligence of drawing his information as to *quantum*—the number of square feet—not from actual measurement, but from some official information—a document, for instance, in your office—and if he fell into the mistake a first time, would it be naturally the thing for him, repeating the negligence, to imitate the mistake with regard to the second bill?

Mr. Howard—Under these circumstances it would be possible for him to do so.

In the course of some further examination,

Mr. Anstey asked whether Mr. Howard's department had not made an error to the same extent as to the measurement.

Mr. Howard—Yes, there was an error.

Mr. Anstey—To what extent?

The Advocate General—That will be seen on production of the estimate.

Mr. Anstey—Do you produce it?

The Advocate General—It is here.

Mr. Anstey—Do you make it part of the evidence for the Crown?

The Advocate General—I have no objection to my learned friend making what use of it he chooses.

Mr. Anstey—My learned friend has every other advantage to-day. I do not intend to give him any additional advantage.

The Advocate General—I don't understand my learned friend. If my learned friend refers to a junior, he has but I have not that advantage (Mr. Ferguson only appeared towards the close of this witness' examination).

Mr. Anstey—Well, I shall not make a document from the Crown part of my evidence. Were not (Mr. Anstey afterwards asked Mr. Howard) errors rather the rule than [illegible] exception?

[illegible] Howard (smiling)—No, certainly not.

Mr. H[illegible] But people think so, don't they?

Mr. Anstey—[illegible] know.

Mr. Howard—I don't [illegible] your department was

Mr. Anstey—You never heard t[illegible]ults.

charged with it?

Mr. Howard—I daresay we all have our fa[illegible].

Mr. Anstey—I ask you again, do you believe in any man's infallibility?

Mr. Howard—No.

Mr. Anstey—Nor impeccability?

Mr. Howard—No.

Mr. Anstey—Very well, and therefore in neither the infallibility nor impeccability of the person, whoever it was,—of the person whoever it was who made out the document you mentioned just now, and to which I cannot refer further, called the estimate?

Mr. Anstey afterwards put in the estimate and asked some questions to show that the original entry had been 1,330 feet.

Mr. Howard replied that he did not. In reference to the space on the bill, Mr. Howard said he did not know that was intended to invite remarks. There was a space left, and it appeared so. It depended on what remarks, if any, one was to make, whether he would have read over the bill first, but it was a hidden mystery to him what remarks the space was intended for. As to the system of contracts, he said he had carried it out, not only at this work but at others, and he thought that in the circumstances it was the best for the work and for Government.

Major Melliss was next called, and he said that he thought it was impossible for any practical man to mistake the size of the cook-room as 1,130 feet. In reply to Mr. Anstey he said he did not object to the system of petty contracts, but thought there should be a tender. He did not know in what circumstances Mr. Howard had had to act.

Several native witnesses were then called as to the payment of the bills.

Jeevun Mohun was next called. On entering the box he said he had to ask his Lordship to extend his protection to him, or else order him to be hanged at once. He had been subjected to great hardships, and asked his Lordship to place him under the protection of the Bombay police.

The Judge said the witness had come here to answer the questions put to him.

Witness then spoke as to his connection with the works. Sharman, he said, introduced him to Mr. Howard and made up his books. Witness had no one to look over them, but trusted to God—no one else. He did not know why Sharman did it. He set aside 6 or 7 per cent. of the money he received for his expenses.

The Advocate General asked to what account it was entered.

Mr. Anstey objected, as he was not aware that Sharman was charged in that this witness put aside 6 or 7 per cent for his own expenses.

The Advocate General submitted that he was entitled to put that question, and get an answer if he could, and how he would apply it perhaps would better not be discussed at present.

Mr. Anstey said it was either irrelevant, or else his learned friend was departing from the usual course of connecting the prisoner with the evidence that the witness was to give before the witness was asked to give it.

The Judge said it seemed to him a proper question to ask the witness. Of course if the prisoner was not connected with it in any way it would not go against him.

The witness said in reply to the question that the percentage was entered in his general account, and not to any particular one.

The Advocate General—I propose now to ask the witness whether, during the progress of the work, he paid any money to the prisoner.

Mr. Anstey—My learned friend has not yet laid the ground for that question.

The Advocate General—I can easily lay the ground by telling him he made a statement, and asking if he adheres to that or not, but I propose to put this question at once, for up to this time, though not directly denying it, he tends that way, and I wish to put that question pointblank before asking your Lordship for leave to examine the witness as a hostile witness.

Mr. Anstey—The question could be put,—Did you ever reserve either this percentage or any other for anybody except yourself?

Witness (in reply to a similar question by the Advocate General)—Not for any other person except my workpeople, my Brahmin, and any beggars who might come to solicit alms, and sometimes for feasting Brahmins.

The Advocate General—When examined before Dr. Fraser at Poona, did you say you paid Sharman a commission of 7 per cent. on all your works at Gunnesh Khind?

Witness—Yes, I beg you will allow——

The Advocate General—Just stop a minute. Answer my questions first, and I have no doubt you will be allowed to say anything you think proper. Did you say that to the magistrate?

The witness here started on a long reply till told by the judge to answer the question "Yes" or "No." Then he replied that he made the statement, but he had something else to say to the magistrate. The statement was false. He also on two occasions—once in the magistrate's house and once in his house—stated that Sharman demanded a percentage from him, and that if he did not pay it he would come and throw down the work, and that in fear he was compelled to pay the percentage. That statement was false. He also stated to the magistrate that he got the money from the treasury on cheques signed by Mr. Howard, and took the amount next day to Sharman. He made that statement after he got beaten. It was false. He made it under compulsion. Abdool Kadur kicked him on the hip with his boot. He was afraid to complain to the magistrate. He had not told of the beating to anybody, for the police would not allow anyone to speak to him—not even his little child. He was detained in the furezhana like other prisoners. He remained there for two months, and afterwards Mr. Daniel told him to go to his own house, and said his sepoy would remain in it. The sepoy came into his house and continued to live there. He went home every evening at nine or ten o'clock. His name was Syed, he was in attendance here. I don't know (said the witness) to read and write and can't tell his number, but if you call him he will come. (Sepoy called.) That is he. He did not interfere with my getting food in my own house. My child, a boy, was not allowed to come near me. The food which he brought was put down at a distance, he outside and I inside. I did not see him, but the havildar used to tell me——

The Advocate General—Never mind what anybody told you.

By Mr. Anstey—The havildar was the person in whose custody I was. He told me the bread was put down outside the door by my boy. I am in the custody of a vakeel and was brought here by him to-day. I have not seen any vakeel who could frame what is called a proper application to this Court to discharge me from this illegal custody. My little boy is the only one allowed access to me, even in Bombay, within the jurisdiction of this High Court. He has been allowed access to me. No other one was. I have had no adviser—nothing to guide me save my trust in God. I was arrested five and three-quarter months ago. Akbar Alli, the fouzdar at Poona, arrested me. From that time to this I have never been in charge of any European officer. Mr. Daniel spoke to me when my first deposition was taken at the house of the Railway Magistrate. That was one month and three-quarters after my first arrest. I was taken there by Abdool Kadur inspector, Luxumon jemadar, and two policemen. We went there at a quarter to ten in the morning. They were present at the interview I had with the magistrate. No one else was. After my deposition was taken, Mr. Daniel told me to go home. We had gone to the house in a carriage, and Abdool Kadur gave to the Railway Magistrate a letter which he had brought out of Mr. Pritchard's bungalow. The magistrate asked me what money I had paid. Abdool had threatened me, saying, "If you do not state what I have told you, I will take your life." Through that fear I made a statement. Abdool Kadur had told me to say that I had paid money to Mr. Sharman. I told that to the magistrate, but did not say Abdool had told me to say so. It was not a public place or his Court where I could state, but it was his private residence, and I was afraid. I then went to another bungalow and saw Mr. Daniel. Abdool Kadur lives near my house, and police sepoys were in the habit of going about my house during the night. They did not allow my friends nor my vakeels nor even my dog to come near me, nor Brahmins, but only allowed some of my caste men to see me. The police would not allow us to talk in secret. All that we had to say was in their presence. My caste is the Chaperbund, and the members thereof are labourers earning four or five annas a day, and unable to read or write. I was taken before the magistrate and made a statement. Before I began, the magistrate said there was a pardon on the table which I could have if I told the truth. Sharman was present; it was against him I was giving my evidence. The promise of pardon was made before I gave my evidence, and after I gave my evidence it was given to me. I have it here.

The Interpreter then got the pardon from the witness and read it. It was as follows:—

"This certificate of pardon is given to Jeevun Mohun Thacker, under section 209 of the Criminal Procedure Code, on condition that he shall state the truth in case of Sharman, who is accused. Jeevun Mohun having consented to state the truth, this certificate of pardon is given to him.

"ALEX. G. FRASER,
Magistrate Poona, J. P.

"24th December 1870."

Mr. Anstey obtained leave to put in the certificate.

Witness proceeded—What I said on that occasion was the same as what I had stated to the same magistrate some weeks before in his house. It was on the day preceding the day when I was first taken before the magistrate that Abdool Kadur beat me and kicked me on the head with his boots. He wanted me to say that I paid money to Sharman, and I refused. He gave me ten or twelve kicks, and in the end I consented. I was taken to the old palace and was there beaten. Luximon jemadar, Mahadeo Luximon sepoy, Tookram naique, took me there as if I were charged with a capital offence. Abdool Kadur came afterwards. I was kept all night in a deserted room in the palace, in the custody of the police. Between the time I was taken into custody till I first was taken before Dr. Fraser. Mr. Pritchard sometimes came to me, and I was taken sometimes to his house. Every sixth, seventh, or eighth day I was sent for to go to Mr. Pritchard's bungalow. He did not put me upon oath or solemn affirmation. He used to tell me, "Speak the truth, and tell me to whom you paid money." To that I used to say, "I did not pay money to anybody." In those conversations Mr. Pritchard used to ask me whether I paid any money to Mr. Sharman, and I said to him I never paid any money to him. To these denials of mine Mr. Pritchard said nothing. After I sat there for some time I was taken back to the forreckhana. When I was first taken before Dr. Fraser, I had seen Mr. Pritchard only the day before. I was not beaten before the last time I saw Mr. Pritchard before I gave my first evidence before Dr. Fraser. I did not see Mr. Pritchard at all. All the communication took [illegible] through Abdool Kadur. At present I am living [illegible] on the Esplanade in a tent. Ashalia is not pla[illegible] at first, but I don't know where he is now. near a wel[illegible] Monday. I am still in the custody with me; he wa[illegible] in whose custody I formerly He was last there o[illegible] in the hands of any European of the same Poona police [illegible] jail or chowkee in Bombay: was. I have not been place[illegible] been brought before a constable in Bombay, or in any [illegible] Bombay by these I am kept in a tent. I have not [illegible] magistrate or Justice of the Peace in [illegible] people. Since I gave my evidence in the [illegible] Mr. Pritchard has never come to see me. I was taken to his house. Since I came to Bombay I have not seen him excepting on Saturday, when I got his permission to go and see my boy who had come to Bombay. He said nothing to me about my evidence. My son is 16 or 17 years old. When first arrested, I was not brought before any magistrate and charged with any offence. When I was taken to Mr. Pritchard's house no complaint was made about me to my knowledge. At no time has any complaint been made to him in my presence about this matter.

Re-examined by the Advocate General—I was not originally charged jointly with Sharman in this matter. When I was beaten and kicked by Abdool Kadur, Luximon jemedar, and Bahadur Sing, and another sepoy named Gunnesh, who had a swelling on his foot, were present. Q. Who were the vakeels whom you told my learned friend were prevented from coming to you in Poona?—A. I had not engaged a vakeel. They would not allow me to talk to anybody, so how could I engage a vakeel?

Dr. A. G. Fraser, Railway Magistrate, having been examined,

The Court adjourned at five o'clock till this morning, the jury being allowed to go home with the usual caution.

PASSENGERS LEAVING MADRAS.

THE P. and O. steamer Poona, Captain Lockie, arrived at Madras from Calcutta on the 15th inst., and left the same day with the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mrs Jewett, child and infant; Mr. H. F. Plunkett, Mrs Plunkett, two children, one infant and European servant; Mr. Alfred Griffin; Mr McMurray; Mr. G Bickle, Mrs Bickle, three children, infant and native servant; Captain C H Miers; Mr. Drake; Mrs Kindersley, infant, and Mrs Atkins; Mrs Ludlow and child; Miss Fennell; Major J W Orr Mrs Orr, one child, two infants and native servant; Mrs Clifford and two children.

For Brindisi—Col G B Malleson and Mrs. Malleson, Mr Macreath.

For Suez—Captain C S Blair, Mr and Mrs Burgest.

For Melbourne—Mr. R Hunter and European servant, Major W T Hutton, Duncan McGilvery.

MURDER OF LIEUTENANT H. FAULKNER IN SOUTH AFRICA.

NEWS has been received by yesterday's mail of the murder, on the south coast of Africa, of Lieutenant H. Faulkner, late of the 17th Lancers, known to the Anglo-Indian public by his long residence in the Bombay Presidency, and to the world by having been one of the party who joined Mr. Young, R. A., in the search for Dr. Livingstone, and by his work on African sport, *Elephant Haunts*. Mr. Faulkner on his return from Africa was so enamoured of the magnificent sport to be obtained there, that about two years ago he organized a party of seven to go out to South Africa, hoping to satisfy his fine sporting tastes, and to cover, by the sale of ivory, all the incidental expenses. The expedition was, however, disastrous in all ways. The steel boat fitted with a small engine and screw for navigating the large lakes was an utter failure, the floods were of unusual violence, and small-pox broke out among the party. The engineer died, the remainder quarrelled and dispersed. Mr. Faulkner falling a victim to the cupidity of the natives on the Shiri river. With him the world has lost a first-rate sportsman and an agreeable author.—*Pioneer*, April 19.

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THE INCOME TAX.

(*Bombay Government Gazette.*)

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee to be Collector of Income Tax for the city of Bombay under Act XII. of 1871.

Under the authority conveyed by section 44 of Act XII. of 1871, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint all Collectors of Land Revenue, the First Assistant Collector in charge Punch Mahals, and Deputy Collectors in Sind, to exercise and perform the powers and duties conferred and imposed on a Commissioner of Revenue by the aforesaid Act.

The Governor in Council is also pleased to appoint all Mamlutdars and Mahalkurries and Mooktyarkars in Sind to exercise and perform the duties conferred and imposed on a collector by the said Act, and to direct that the head carcoons of Mamlutdars' and Mahalkurries' cutcherries, and the head moonshees of Mooktyarkars, when in charge of cutcherries during the absence of the Mamlutdars and Mahalkurries and Mooktyarkars, shall be invested with the powers of a collector under the Act.

The Cantonment Magistrate of Belgaum and the Staff Officer at Kolapoor are appointed collectors under the Act for the cantonments of Belgaum and Kolapoor respectively.

The Superintendents of Mahableshwur and Matheran are also appointed collectors under the Act for the stations of Malcolm Peit, with its subordinate villages, and the hill station of Matheran, respectively.

INSOLVENTS.

Petitions have been presented by the undermentioned persons to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of Act XI. Victoria, chapter 21:—

Henry Francis Knott, formerly an accountant, lately carried on business in partnership with Messrs. Versey Poonjee & Co., and now a liquidator of the Bombay Contract and Building Co.

Govind Khoosaba, a dealer in bricks and tiles.

Henry Cole, a fireman in the G. I. P. Railway Company.

Goolam Hoosein Suriff Ally, a hawker.

Fuckir Mahomed Seedick and Mahomed Seedick, dyers.

Jaikisondass Purshotumdass and Thakoordass Jaikisondass, the said Jaikisondass Purshotumdass formerly traded in Bombay and Surat as a merchant and commission agent under his own name, and latterly both of the insolvents traded in Bombay as merchants and commission agents under the name and firm of Thakoordass Jaikisondass.

Memon Oosman Noor Mahomed, a timber merchant.

Memon Essack Noor Mahomed, Ahmed Essack, and Ebram Essack, dealers in timber.

Canjee Sojpal and Govindjee Sarung, who lately traded as general merchants under the name and firm of Govindjee Canjee.

Baljee Crustnathjee, an English writer.

Joseph Moise Hardy, a boarding-house keeper.

Nana Choodajee, mallee, a dealer in flowers.

Crustnajee Gungajee, a gardener.

Nursey Hameer, lately a dealer in leaves (at present unemployed).

Culianjee Mowjee, a piece-goods dealer.

Thomas Murray, a fireman in the G. I. P. Railway Company.

Memon Abdool Rahim Jan Mahomed, (*alias* Memon Abdool Rahimon Hoossein,) a dealer in Europe clothes.

Frederick Frank, a time-keeper in the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's Stores.

Charles Backman, lately a surveyor, now unemployed.

Framjee Ratonjee, formerly a contractor for building houses, now unemployed.

Shaik Hoosein vulud Shaik Ahmed and Beeboobaee, the first-named insolvent is a painter, and the second unemployed.

Merwanjee Cooverjee, a receiver.

Jamsetjee Palonjee, a dealer in liquor.

Antonio Manoel de Cruz, a seafaring man.

THE BILLS FOR LOCAL TAXATION.

PETITION OF THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION.

To His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir W. R. Seymour V. Fitzgerald, K.C.S.I., Governor in Council, Legislative Department, Bombay.

Respectfully Showeth,—That your petitioners, who are members of the Bombay Association, on behalf of themselves and their countrymen residing in this presidency, beg leave respectfully to submit the following representation regarding the bills for local taxation recently introduced into your Excellency's Council, which were read the first time on the 5th instant, and referred to select committees of the Council to report upon within a fortnight.

2. From the statement which your Excellency made in introducing the Budget of this presidency, in conformity with the terms of the Financial Resolution of the Government of India, dated 14th December last, your petitioners regret to learn that the amount allotted by the Government of India for the departments of the local services made over to your Excellency's Government is inadequate to the wants and requirements of this presidency, and that your Excellency's Government have therefore been under the disagreeable necessity of resorting to additional taxation for supplying the deficiency estimated at rupees ten lacs per annum. With this view your Excellency's Government have recently proposed the enactment of the undermentioned bills:—

Bill No. 1 of 1871—A Bill to provide for the cost of Police employed in towns and suburbs where Act XXVI of 1850 is in force.

Bill No. 2 of 1871.—A Bill for imposing duties on the rural non-agricultural classes in the territories subordinate to the presidency of Bombay.

Bill No. 3 of 1871.—A Bill to impose a duty on Feasts in the territories subordinate to the presidency of Bombay.

3. Your petitioners beg leave respectfully to represent, that considering the condition of the people at large the burden of taxation imposed on the inhabitants of this presidency for imperial as well as local purposes is already very heavy, and that it is necessary to pause and refrain from increasing it. In addition to tolls on public ferries, roads and bridges imposed under the Tolls Acts of 1850 and 1851 and Port and Pilot dues, sundry other cesses and levies, the Salt tax has been enhanced 81 per cent, the Abkaree duty 100 per cent, and the Stamp tax about 400 per cent within the last twelve years, and, besides these, the undermentioned new taxes have been imposed:—

A local cess of 6¼ per cent on all cultivated lands.

A succession duty of 2 per cent.

Income-tax reduced this year from 3⅛ to Rs. 1 and 8 pies per cent.

A considerable variety of municipal rates and taxes, amounting to large sums, are also levied in towns and cities throughout the presidency. The aggregate amount of taxation which has been enhanced from time to time has now attained its culminating point, and has become so heavy and oppressive as to preclude the possibility of further increase without causing great hardship and suffering. In corroboration of this complaint your petitioners beg to refer your Excellency's Council to the testimony of the Chief Secretary to your Excellency's Government, the Hon. F. S. Chapman, who made the following statement in the Viceregal Legislative Council on the 7th ultimo:—

> "I confess that I view with the gravest anxiety this constant increase of taxation. The country loudly calls for rest. It is not perhaps so much the weight of the existing burthen, as the uncertainty and want of finality that harass the people. Simultaneously with the diminution of the Income-tax, you will oblige local Governments to impose new taxes; and I fear the great mass of the people will find the little finger of their own rulers thicker than the loins of the Viceroy in Council."

4. On these grounds, your petitioners view with extreme pain the proposal of your Excellency's Government to impose additional taxes on the people of this presidency, who are not in a condition to bear further pressure. Your petitioners, therefore, beseech your Excellency's Council to avoid the proposed taxation by having recourse to rigorous reduction and retrenchment.

5. Before stating their objections against the several measures referred to, your petitioners consider it to be their duty earnestly to remonstrate against the course adopted by your Excellency's Council in regard to these important measures which affect the interests of fourteen millions of inhabitants residing in this presidency. Your petitioners regret to find that the standing orders of the Council were suspended for the occasion, and these bills introduced and referred to select committees to report upon within a fortnight. These bills were published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* only a day before they were introduced, and up to the present time no translations have been published in the vernacular languages of this presidency for the information especially of the people residing in the mofussil, the bulk of whom are therefore utterly ignorant of the measures proposed for enactment, and have consequently afforded them of expressing their views and stating their objections in regard thereto. As these new and novel projects of taxation have been devised and proposed for the first time by your Excellency's Government full publicity should, your petitioners respectfully submit, have been given, and ample opportunity afforded to the people to submit to your Excellency's Council such representations as they might have to urge for or against these bills. The time given to the select committees to enquire and report on these bills is too short and insufficient. Your petitioners therefore request your Excellency's Council to refrain from proceeding with these bills with such haste, and to give ample time to the people to urge their views before the Council and its committees. Your petitioners would venture to suggest that nothing short of three months would suffice for this purpose.

6. Your petitioners further deem it their duty to bring to the notice of your Excellency's Council that no small amount of dissatisfaction has been produced in the minds of the people of this country from the marked feature of the proposed local legislation in the matter of taxation. That feature is this, that whilst the European community will derive great, if not the greatest, benefit from the recent reduction of the Income-tax, the proposed taxes will fall almost exclusively on the native community and will, in a great measure, nullify the benefit which they were destined to derive from the gracious reduction accorded to them by the Supreme Legislature. Your petitioners' trust that no measures will be passed by your Excellency's Council, the tendency of which is to favour one class of Her Majesty's subjects at the expense of another.

7. Your petitioners will now proceed to submit for the consideration of your Excellency's Council the following objections, which your petitioners consider can reasonably be urged against the three bills proposed to be enacted.

8. With regard to Bill No. 1 your petitioners are unable to see the justice or propriety of the proposal made by your Excellency's Government to devolve the *entire* charge of the police on the municipalities throughout this presidency. The present arrangement, by which Government contribute a portion of the expenses of the municipal police establishments maintained for the security of person and property, is, your petitioners conceive, fair and reasonable, and should not be disturbed. Your petitioners submit that it forms part of the duty of Government to contribute towards the maintenance of the city police, and no valid reason has been assigned in favour of the proposal to devolve the whole of the cost of the police on the municipalities, thereby making the city population (already oppressively taxed) liable to additional taxation by the municipal bodies. The monstrous evil of spreading taxation far and wide, and in all directions, and in different ramifications through the instrumentality of the municipal bodies, practically irresponsible and uncontrolled, will, your petitioners trust, arrest the attention of your Excellency's Council. If the cost of the police be thrown upon the local municipalities the machinery for additional taxation will be at once set at work and the country will be deluged with numerous petty and vexatious imposts. The very idea of the misery that will thus be inflicted upon the masses is, indeed, appalling. Your petitioners take leave to submit that one tax, large or small, levied by the fountain-head is preferable by far to various and numerous taxes levied by smaller bodies which in their effect are galling and oppressive; and your petitioners therefore raise their humble voice against the principle of this bill, the direct consequence of which is to bring into existence multifarious taxation throughout the country.

9. Bill No. 2 proposes to impose a sort of poll tax on a graduated scale on the rural non-agricultural population of this presidency. This tax is proposed on the assumption that people of this class are at present entirely exempt from taxation, and that it is therefore fair that they should be made to contribute their quota of taxation. Your petitioners however submit that the rural non-agricultural classes bear the taxes on Incomes, Salt, Abkaree and Stamps, and, indeed, indirectly, all other taxes fall upon them. There is no class in this presidency so fortunate as to be exempt from taxation. The new tax though proposed to be levied at moderate rates will, your petitioners apprehend, press heavily on the poorer classes of the people, who are not able to bear any further burden on their industry. In practice this tax will, your petitioners fear, work oppressively and unequally. It is calculated also to lead to corruption and demoralization.

10. By Bill No. 3 it is proposed to impose a novel and at the same time a most odious impost on feasts. Your petitioners submit for the consideration of your Excellency's Council the following objections which they have to urge against the enactment of this measure.

11. First.—The duty is proposed on the erroneous supposition, that people of all classes and castes in India are in the habit of giving sumptuous and expensive entertainments, and that "the duty only falls upon such individuals as have the ability to pay and the desire to spend." Your Excellency's Council will find on enquiry that the greater number of feasts given in this country are not for vain display and ostentation, but in the performance of religious duties or in pursuance to religious usages. They are not always optional, but often obligatory on members of different communities, who are bound to give feasts on the performance of certain religious rites and ceremonies; on the occurrence of births, deaths in their families, or the anniversaries of such occurrences, on the investiture of the sacred thread, and similar occasions. Every Hindoo considers it necessary or is obliged by religious or social usages, if he considers it unnecessary, to perform this duty, neglect of which is considered derogatory if not sinful. If his circumstances are straitened, he is obliged to borrow in order to enable him to perform religious ceremonies and give his feasts according to usage. If his means are limited, as is very often the case, he gives feasts on such occasions not on a grand scale, but in a frugal and humble style. These dinners do not generally cost more than rupees ten to forty per hundred. In the mofussil especially the cost is very small. On such dinners then the duty will amount to a percentage of rupees twenty-five to one hundred on the entire cost,—rates so heavy and extortionate as to operate, in a majority of cases, as a prohibitory tax on the performance of their religious and social duties by Her Majesty's native subjects. In this city, for instance, several feasts are given to the male members of the Parsee community on a very frugal scale in celebration of religious festivals called "Gahambars." From 4,000 to 5,000 persons usually dine on these occasions, and each feast costs Rs. 750 only. The duty payable on these feasts will, therefore, amount from 50 to 75 per cent. on their entire cost.

12. Secondly.—This tax will be unequal in its incidence. It will bear most heavily on the Goozeratee Hindoo community, who, it is well known, give the largest and greatest number of dinners. Next to them it will fall very heavily on the Maratha Hindoos; and then on the Mahomedans and the Parsees: but as regards the European community it will be obviously free from the impost with a few isolated exceptions. There can be no question but that this community, which is the most happy and favoured under the British rule, should be made to contribute its fair shares of the public burden; but if imposts are devised, which practically exempt it, the motives of Government are likely to be misunderstood, and the injustice of the exemptions is likely to be felt very keenly. Nor can any reduction in the number of persons invited at a taxable feast sufficiently reach the European community, or make any difference in the inequality of the tax, for, it will press all the more heavily on the native subjects of Government, whose feasts are more frequent and more numerous than those of the European community.

13. Thirdly.—The tax is impracticable, and its requirements cannot be satisfied by the people.—The bill supposes that invitations are sent to *persons*, but as a matter of fact houses are invited, and the very invitation is couched in terms that include the whole family with attendants and guests. Saha kutumb saha parivára pai páhuná suddha. The inviter, therefore, can never tell beforehand how many may attend. It is notorious, besides, that numbers of persons, especially of the poorer sort, attend a feast uninvited, whom the host considers it impious and unhospitable to turn out. The law will not, in such cases, cast upon the subject the duty of estimating the number of his guests and punish him for the errors of his estimate, which occur from no fault of his.

14. Fourthly.—The proposed tax is likely to affect even private family parties, which it cannot be in the mind of the framers of the bill to subject to taxation. For example, it often happens that even if three or four families, related or connected with one another, (using the term family in the native sense) meet at a party, they number over a hundred persons.

15. Fifthly.—The tax is calculated to impede the exercise of charity.—Feasts are more often than otherwise given among the Hindoos as well as Mahomedans solely with the object of providing food for the poor.—The privilege is appreciated by the giver as well as the partaker of the feasts as a safeguard against starvation and as a blessed means of securing merit.—And it is well-known that in many castes a poor man dines out of his house in this manner more than a fortnight in a month. To the absolute pauper this system of feasting is a great boon. It enables him to procure his daily bread when starvation stares him in the face. Your petitioners submit that the reason why instances of death from hunger and starvation are more rare in this country (where poor laws are unknown) than in European countries, is traceable to the existence of the system of feasting prevalent among the people. Motives of humanity, therefore, forbid the imposition of a tax the tendency of which is to put a check upon the giving of charitable dinners.

16. Sixthly.—The tax will fall upon dinners given on occasions of mourning. The bill apparently supposes that the feasts are given only on occasions of rejoicing and conviviality alone; but among the Hindoos as well as the Mahomedans it is well known that on occasions of death (amongst certain classes even before the corpse is removed out of the house) and on the anniversaries of deaths dinners are given. Dinners, which the bond of custom or the obligation of religion exacts from the mourning host, ought not, your petitioners submit, to be made a source of revenue by the State.

17. Seventhly—The tax falls upon an institution most cherished by all classes of the people. Feasting is from the earliest times a custom which has secured the attachment of the people; and any interference with such an institution is calculated to arouse in their minds feelings of indignation and discontent towards their rulers, and make them feel that they are not suffered to enjoy a feast but that they must beforehand propitiate Government with an offering in the shape of tax.

18. Eighthly.—The carrying out of the tax, especially in remoter parts of the presidency, will be attended with exceeding great inconvenience and annoyance to the people, who will be required to procure the necessary licenses or receipts before giving the feast from great distances where the Government officers authorized to receive payments may be stationed.

19. Ninthly.—The tax is fraught with evil example to the surrounding independent and feudatory chieftains of India, who justly regard the British Government as the model of a just and liberal rule for their imitation. If a tax such as this is imposed within British dominions upon social or religious gatherings, what may they not do in their own dominions in order to wring a revenue out of their unfortunate subjects?

20. Tenthly.—The levy of this tax your petitioners cannot but regard as an undue interference with the performance of religious rites and ceremonies of the people. These are inseparably connected with the greater number of the feasts given by the Hindoos. The officer appointed by Government to levy this tax will demand admission to the places where these religious feasts are held to enable him to count the number present, a proceeding which will be productive of extreme annoyance and irritation, and will, in some cases, result in serious consequences at these gatherings. Members of the Hindoo community especially cannot tolerate the intrusion of Government officers at their religious and social feasts. The enquiry after the feast again, whether it was liable to the tax at all or, if so, to how much, will be also of a most harassing and inquisitional character.

21. Eleventhly and lastly.—The law proposed to be enacted is, your petitioners respectfully submit, beyond the power conferred on your Excellency's Council by the Indian Councils' Act of 1861, which prohibits the local Legislature from making any regulation or taking into consideration any law or regulation affecting among other matters "the religion or religious rites and usages of any class of Her Majesty's subjects in India." The proposed law clearly comes within this category inasmuch as it affects feasts, which are part and parcel of the "religious rites and usages" of one or more classes of Her Majesty's subjects, and which have, therefore, been expressly removed by the Imperial Parliament from the cognizance of your Excellency's Council.

22. On the abovementioned ground your petitioners solicit your Excellency's Council to cast aside the proposed bill as a measure alike impolitic and improper for enactment.

23. In the absence of detailed estimates of receipts and expenditure your petitioners have no means to venture upon any suggestion as to reduction and retrenchment in the assignments made for each service by your Excellency's Government; but as the public expenditure has been uniformly increased from year to year in almost every department, it will, your petitioners sincerely hope, be found possible to make some retrenchments in order to meet the deficit anticipated by your Excellency's Government.

24. Whilst protesting against and stating their objections to the different bills before your Excellency's Council, your petitioners beg to offer a suggestion whereby it is hoped the supposed deficit of ten lacs of rupees can for the most part be met without having recourse to additional taxation. The deficiency upon a closer inspection of the figures would be found to be far smaller than is apprehended, and can be wholly met, or, at all events, reduced to an inconsiderable sum from sources already at the command and disposal of your Excellency's Government. From the financial statement presented by your Excellency to the Council, it appears that the sum of four lacs, in addition to the assignment of Rs. 96,84,770 for the different services made over to this presidency, has been granted by the Government of India, and that this sum of four lacs is proposed to be held in reserve as a provision against emergent contingencies and unforeseen necessities. If all the services are provided for in the Budget at their normal amounts, your petitioners take leave to submit that the propriety of resorting to oppressive and vexatious taxation is questionable, seeing that a large sum is held available in hand for emergencies which may never arise, especially when the said sum was not allotted for the purpose of being so held in reserve, but for the purpose of assisting the local Government during this first year of trial and experiment of the new decentralization scheme sanctioned by the Government of India. This large sum should, your petitioners are humbly of opinion, be utilized, and thereby the deficit of ten lacs will be reduced to six lacs of rupees. If no new works are provided for in the current year, this reduced deficit of six lacs will, for the most part, disappear. If the Lunatic Asylum and the Carwar jail must be undertaken this year, still your petitioners suggest that the cost of these works should be, in the first place, considerably reduced by adopting designs upon a lower scale, and in the second place these works should not be paid in a lump sum in one year, but their cost should be spread over three or four years.

25. Should it be found impossible to supply the whole of the said deficiency by the expedients just pointed out, your petitioners beg leave further to suggest that a suitable measure might be devised for appropriating a portion of the large unexpended balance of the local cess fund of this presidency towards the construction of some of the public works proposed to be undertaken during this year.

26. By adopting these and similar expedients your Excellency will have saved the country from the rigour and burden of the threatened vexatious and oppressive taxation. The people of this presidency will have but too good reason to bless your Excellency's Government if your Council withhold its sanction to further taxation. Your petitioners earnestly and fervently solicit your Excellency's Government so to modify the first budget of this presidency as to obviate the resort to fresh imposts, and thereby allow the people of this presidency to rejoice in the introduction of the decentralization scheme as a success fraught with good both to the State and the people.

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

By order and on behalf of the Members of the Bombay Association.

NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE,
Secretary, Bombay Association.

Bombay, 15th April 1871.

RULES FOR BOMBAY, UNDER THE VAGRANCY ACT.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, April 20.)

Under the provisions of section 14 of "The European Vagrancy Act, 1869," XXI. of 1869, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Government of India, to prescribe the following rules for the management and discipline of the workhouse established at Bombay under the said Act:—

Chapter I.

1. A committee of management of the workhouse is to be appointed by Government, and such committee may be the committee of management of the House of Correction, with such additions or modifications as Government may order from time to time.

2. The committee appointed by Government shall hold a meeting at the workhouse on the first Wednesday in every month, or the following Wednesday, when a monthly Visitor shall be appointed, and all complaints made against the vagrants, or officers in charge of them shall be inquired into.

3. In case of emergency any member of the committee may summon a special meeting, to be held at such time and place as may be convenient, for the purpose of inquiring into any urgent matter connected with the workhouse.

4. The President of the Committee, or in his absence the Chairman of every meeting held, shall sign the record of the proceedings at such meeting, which shall be entered in a book to be kept for the purpose.

Chapter II.

Duties of the Clerk or Secretary to the Committee.

5. The Clerk or Secretary shall attend all meetings of the Committee, record their proceedings, resolutions, and directions, write out all letters, and attend to all correspondence between the Committee and Government. He shall write out and send all summonses for meetings, attend the Visitors when required, and, under the instructions of the Committee, he shall draw up a yearly report on the said workhouse, and attend to all correspondence between the Committee and any authority it may be necessary to correspond with regarding matters connected with the workhouse.

6. He shall examine all bills for food, clothing, or any articles or material purchased for the use of the said workhouse or inmates, and he shall certify their correctness or otherwise. No purchases shall be made on account of the workhouse till the permission of the President or Committee shall have been obtained through the Secretary. The provisions required for the use of the workhouse shall be obtained, from the Commissariat or otherwise, as the Government may direct.

7. The Secretary shall also examine the accounts at least once a month, and all documents, indents or cheques connected with the workhouse shall be initialled or signed by him before they are signed by the President.

8. The accounts shall be audited every half-year by a person to be appointed with the sanction of Government for that purpose.

9. The Secretary shall also visit the workhouse once a week for the purpose of seeing that the accounts are correctly kept, and examining the supplies, stores, &c., in hand, and should any irregularity come under his observation, he shall bring the same to the notice of the President or Committee.

Chapter III.

Duties of the Governor of the Workhouse.

10. The Governor of the workhouse shall make himself acquainted with the provisions of Act XXI. of 1869, so far as they relate to his particular duties.

11. He shall have quarters in the workhouse, or as close to it as possible, and he shall not absent himself for a night or day before obtaining the permission of the President, through the Secretary to the Committee of Management, or, in the absence of the President, of one of the members of the Committee, and should the governor or superintendent be, from unavoidable causes, compelled to absent himself without having first obtained permission as above described, he shall state the fact and the cause of it in the journal which he is required to keep, and make a report of the same to the Visitor or to the Secretary for the information of the Committee.

12. In the exercise of the authority committed to him, the governor is expected to show firmness combined with mildness and good temper, and he is on no account to use language calculated to irritate the inmates of the institution. He shall at the same time take care that all officers subordinate to him are properly supported in the maintenance of discipline, and that all their orders are treated with respect. Any insulting or insubordinate behaviour on the part of the vagrants shall be immediately recorded, and the same shall be brought to the notice of the monthly Visitor or of the Committee.

13. On any vagrant being received into the House by order of a Magistrate, the Governor of the workhouse shall cause the name of the said vagrant, his age, country, profession, last employ, and any other useful information concerning him, to be recorded in a book or journal to be kept for this purpose.

14. The gate of the institution shall not be allowed to remain open on any account after sunset, and strangers shall not be permitted to visit the workhouse and hold conversation with any of its inmates at any time without the permission of the governor of the workhouse. Relatives of any inmate who may be suffering from sickness may be allowed by the governor to visit him at any time during the day or night.

15. The key of the workhouse gate shall always be kept with the governor, or, in his absence, with his deputy or the person appointed to act for him.

16. The governor shall keep a book to be called "The Governor's Journal," in which he shall record all occurrences of importance within the workhouse, such as relate to the health, conduct, discipline, or employment of the inmates, as well as to the attendance, behaviour, &c., of the officers or any persons appointed to work under him. Such other books shall be kept, and rules made for the government of the institution as the Committee from time to time determine upon.

17. All rules or bye-laws shall be subject to the confirmation of the Governor in Council, Bombay; and till they are so confirmed, they shall not be put in force. It shall be competent to the Governor in Council to alter, amend, or cancel any rules or bye-laws which have been made by his authority.

18. The governor of the said workhouse shall refer to the Visitor or to the President for the time being for any further instructions he may be in need of, and he shall attend to the directions or orders he may receive from those officers in any matter connected with the government of the workhouse not distinctly provided for in these rules.

19. He shall at every monthly meeting of the Committee produce for inspection all the books and accounts of the workhouse. Should the governor of the said workhouse consider at any time that it is desirable to select any inmate of the workhouse to assist in carrying out the orders of the governor and in superintending the labour of its inmates, the governor of the said workhouse shall apply for sanction to employ such person in the manner indicated, and the person so employed shall receive such remuneration as Government may direct.

Chapter IV.

Subordinate Officers.

20. All subordinate officers appointed to assist the governor in the supervision of the said workhouse shall strictly obey all orders he may give with regard to the maintenance of order and and discipline in the workhouse, and they shall be at their post from 15th March to 15th September at half-past 5 o'clock in the morning, and from 16th September to 14th March at 6 o'clock in the morning, and not quit the workhouse until the necessary arrangement for the safe custody of the inmates during the night shall have been made.

21. They shall not on any pretence whatever fail to make an immediate report to the governor of any misconduct on the part of the inmates of the workhouse, and the said officers shall not converse with the inmates of the institution on matters unconnected with their duties, nor shall they allow any familiarity on the part of the inmates towards them.

22. If the said officers have any grievance to complain of, they shall in the first instance complain to the Governor of the Workhouse, and should that officer refuse to investigate their complaint, they may then appeal to the Committee through the Secretary.

23. They shall not be absent without leave except in cases of certified illness or while in hospital, and they shall be liable to have their pay stopped for every day they may be absent without leave, and they shall also be liable to dismissal at the discretion of the Committee for any conduct which the Committee may regard as being of such a nature as to render it undesirable that the persons complained against should be retained on the establishment.

24. The Governor of the Workhouse shall have power to suspend any subordinate for misconduct.

25. The Committee will hold the Governor of the said Workhouse responsible if he omit to bring to their notice through the Secretary any breach of the rules herein laid down.

Chapter VII.

General Rules for all Officers and Servants.

26. No officer or servant belonging to the establishment shall strike any inmate of the institution except it be necessary to do so in self-defence, and no officer or servant shall sell to or purchase any article from the inmates of the said Workhouse.

27. All pecuniary dealings between the officers of the establishment and the inmates of the House are strictly forbidden.

28. The introduction into the Workhouse of tobacco, liquor, or any other articles of luxury is strictly prohibited.

29. For the purposes of discipline the Workhouse shall be considered a hospital within the meaning of section 49 of Act XIII. of 1856.

30. All correspondence or intercourse between the officers and friends of the inmates of the House is also prohibited, unless expressly authorized by the Committee.

31. Any officer subordinate to the Governor shall, when unable from sickness to attend to his duty, send immediate notice to the Governor of the Workhouse, and should such officer be disabled for more than three days, he shall furnish a medical certificate or go into hospital.

Chapter VIII.

32. Vagrants on admission shall be kept separate until it be certified by the medical officer that these persons are clean, and that they are fit to be received amongst the other inmates.

33. They shall be presented the morning after they are received to the medical officer, who will examine them as to their capabilities for hard work or the contrary, their state of health and apparent sanity of mind, and if he considers any inmates of the institution unfit for labour, he will certify to that effect or admit them into hospital. After being certified by the medical officer to be fit for labour they shall be immediately put to such work as the Governor of the House may be able to provide for them; but, if handicraftsmen, they shall be employed, as far as possible, on such work as they have been accustomed to.

34. If destitute of clothing on admission each inmate shall be provided with cap, cotton frock, and trowsers, flannel shirt, and a pair of boots; also a towel, with soap, cumblies, and one jamboo plate and spoon.

35. The clothes and property belonging to any inmate and brought by him into the Workhouse shall be taken charge of by the Governor, and having been washed, an inventory thereof entered in a book kept for the purpose. This entry shall be read over to the vagrant, and the clothes and property shall be delivered to him on his discharge from the Workhouse, and in the event of his decease such clothes and property may be sold to cover any expenses incurred, or made over to their friends if any can be found.

36. The labour of the inmates of the institution shall be regulated as follows:—

At gunfire they shall wash and then clean up the places in which they are allowed to sleep; 6 to 8 A.M., labour in yards if required; 8 to 9 breakfast; 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. labour in shed; 1 to 2 P.M. dinner; 2 to 5 P.M. labour in shed or yard; 5 to 6 P.M. supper; at 6 P.M. the Lord's Prayer is to be read, or religious service conducted, and immediately after the close of the service the inmates should be ordered to retire to the respective places appointed for them.

37. All refractory inmates of the Workhouse shall be locked up in cells or such other places as may be available for them, and shall remain so locked up until the complaints made against them have been inquired into by the Committee of Management.

38. The Governor of the Workhouse is authorized to separate from the other inmates of the institution any inmate whom he, the said Governor, may consider should for special reasons be so separated.

39. The inmates of the Workhouse shall also be classified from time to time, as the Committee of Management may consider advisable.

40. The Governor of the Workhouse shall keep in hand a sufficient number of tools of the description required for the labour of the inmates.

41. He shall also, as may be ordered by the Committee, have on hand a sufficient quantity of such articles of clothing and diet as may be required for the use of the vagrants sent to the Workhouse.

42. The scale of rations shall be as follows:—

Mutton or beef, with bone, 12 oz.; bread, 2nd sort, 16 oz.; rice, 3 oz.; ghee when soup is made, 1 oz.; pepper, salt, 1 oz; sugar, 1 oz.; vegetable, 8 oz.

43. The food to be second sort.

44. Tobacco and luxuries of every description are strictly prohibited, but may be given as a reward for exemplary conduct if so ordered by the Committee.

45. The Governor of the Workhouse shall attend to all directions of the medical officer as regards the clothing, diet, and bedding of the sick inmates, and such inmates shall not be put to any work unless certified by the medical officer to be fit for labour.

46. In case of any death among the inmates, from whatever cause, the Governor of the Workhouse shall give notice thereof to the Coroner, and the said Governor shall also immediately inform the nearest relatives or friends of the deceased, if any can be found, and such relatives or friends may be allowed to take away the corpse, otherwise the Governor of the Workhouse shall himself make arrangements for the funeral and disposal of the body of such deceased person.

47. The Governor of the Workhouse shall furnish to the monthly Visitor and to the Secretary, for the information of the Committee, a weekly return showing the number of persons in the said Workhouse, also the number put to labour, and the number on the sick list.

48. The Governor of the said Workhouse shall use his best endeavours to obtain outside the Workhouse suitable employment for the vagrants sent to the institution, as directed in section 15 of Act XXI. of 1869, and when such employment can be obtained for any of the inmates the Governor of the Workhouse shall report the fact and the conditions offered, for the information of the Committee of Management; and when any vagrant who has been sent to the said Workhouse expresses a wish to be sent out of the country the Governor shall also report the circumstances to the Clerk or Secretary for the information of the said Committee.

Chapter X.

Duties of the Surgeon.

49. The Surgeon of the Workhouse shall attend every morning to inspect the vagrants, and at such other times as may be necessary, and he shall, in a book to be called "The Surgeon's Journal," from time to time enter such observations on the sanitary state and regimen of the Workhouse or inmates as he may think desirable or necessary for the information of the Committee or the monthly Visitor.

50. When he shall think that a change in the quality or quantity of provisions allowed to any inmate of the Workhouse is desirable on medical grounds, he shall record the fact, and such change may be at once made by the Governor of the Workhouse.

Chapter XI.

Religious Services.

51. The inmates of the Workhouse shall not be put to labour on Sundays, and they shall attend Divine Service every Sunday at such hour as the ministers of their respective religious denominations may appoint with the sanction of the Committee of Management.

52. They shall also attend their respective ministers for religious instruction on Wednesday, or such other day of the week as may be appointed by the Committee, but such religious services and instruction must not be allowed to interfere with the proper hours set apart for the labour of the inmates.

53. Such books, religious and secular, as the Committee may consider likely to do good, shall be allowed, with the sanction of Government, for the use of the inmates of the Workhouse. No interference shall be allowed in matters of conscience, and the inmates shall have full liberty to attend any minister of religion whom they may wish to hear, and who is allowed to visit the Workhouse for the purpose of imparting religious instruction.

2. The Superintendent of the House of Correction is appointed Governor of the Workhouse, and the Surgeon of that prison Surgeon of the Workhouse, and the officers and servants on the establishment of the House of Correction are appointed officers and servants of the Workhouse.

By order of the Right Hon. the Governor in Council,

W. Wedderburn,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 19th April 1871.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills are the most reliable remedies for the blotches, pimples, boils, and carbuncles which often appearing at the change of season, are ever annoying, sometimes dangerous, and always disfiguring. The subtle permeating powers of this Ointment, by repressing both inflammation and irritation, reduce the skin to its natural temperature and colour whilst radically expelling the cause of the blemishes from the system. The Pills assist the cooling and purifying influence of the unguent by expelling all that is gross from the bowels, and by thoroughly rectifying digestion. Under this treatment every organ throughout the body is compelled to dislodge both irregularities and impurities, whereby the skin becomes soft and silky, the spirits gay, and the health robust.

JOHN MOIR AND SON,
Purveyors by special appointment to
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
Preserved Provision Manufacturers and Export Oilmen,
ABERDEEN,
Established 1822,

Would direct the attention of the public to the quality of their various preparations.

Soups which require the addition of an equal quantity of water before being put on the table, thus making them by far the cheapest in the market for the consumer.

Jams, Jellies and Marmalade.—These are prepared with finest London Sugar, and have been well-known for many years.

Vegetables—Particular attention has been given to these, both to the growing and in their preservation, so that they cannot now be equalled.

J. M. and Sons' preparations may be had retail of all provisioners, and wholesale at their Factory, 56, Virginia Street, Aberdeen.

FARM AND GARDEN:—GARTHDEE near ABERDEEN.

BINYON'S TOILET SOOTHING LOTION,
INTRODUCED IN 1862,
FOR MOSQUITO BITES, PRICKLY HEAT AND SKIN IRRITATION, &c.

Prices—No. 1, Rs. 2-8; No. 2, Rs. 5; No. 3, Rs. 6-8

Wholesale—W. SEYMER & Co., 37, Eastcheap, London, E.C.; Treacher & Co., Bombay and Poona; Bathgate & Co., Calcutta; Budgett and Hughes, Kurrachee; De Beaux & Co., Madras.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

Current Deposit Accounts.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Customer's Daily Balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

Fixed Deposits.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 6 months notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.
" 12 " " 5 "

Exchange.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

Bombay, 26th August 1870.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS,
Bank of England. | London Joint Stock Bank.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON | On IRELAND,
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS,

And also on the principal Towns in the Australian Colonies.

If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. one lac but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

When fixed for 12 months .... 5 per cent per annum.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

Head Office—PARIS.

Agencies.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

London Bankers.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

Agents in Scotland.—National Bank of Scotland.

Agents in Ireland.—{ The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a BAY AUSTRALIAN, a capital Hack, perfectly quiet, has been ridden by a Lady. A good Hunter and first-rate Steeplechaser. Price Rs. 600. Apply to A. B., "Gazette" Office.

ARMITAGE'S VEGETATIVE, for the REMOVAL and PREVENTION of INCRUSTATION in STEAM BOILERS.—JUST RECEIVED a SMALL CONSIGNMENT of the above Composition, which we recommend to the notice of all users of Steam-power.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

Bombay, 17th February 1871.

FOR SALE, one portable STEAM ENGINE, 12-Horse Power, with two Cylinders, 8½ inch diameter, and enlarged Fire-box, complete, by Messrs. Ruston, Proctor and Co.

One do do 10-Horse power, &c.

One improved SAW BENCH for 36 inch Saw, complete.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Bombay.

LATEST IMPROVEMENTS IN MACHINERY FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF COTTON AND WOOL.

PLATT BROTHERS & Co., Limited,
MACHINISTS,
OLDHAM.

THE Undersigned are SOLE AGENTS in Western India for the above Company, and are prepared to furnish Estimates for every description of Cotton and Wool Cleaning, Ginning, Spinning, and Weaving Machinery, Mill Fittings, and Stores.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—

Established 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS. MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS GESELLSCHAFT FUER SEE-, FLUSS-, UND LANDTRANSPORT IN DRESDEN.

The undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Marine Insurance Company, and are prepared to accept Risks and to issue Policies.

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.

Bombay, March, 1870.

GUARDIAN, FIRE, and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1821.—Capital £2,000,000.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE granted on all approved Buildings and contents thereof in Bombay and the Mofussil at moderate terms by

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co. Agents.

Bombay, 1st September 1870.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1809.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

Chief Offices:
64, Princes Street, Edinburgh;
61, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

Chairman of the General Court;
Right Hon. Lord Lawrence, of the Punjab, G.C.B. & K.C.S.I.

Directors in Edinburgh:
Sir James Gardiner Baird, Bart.
David Davidson, Esq., Treasurer, Bank of Scotland.
J. F. Walker Drummond, Esq.
Charles Gairdner, Esq., Manager of the Union Bank of Scotland.
John Craigie Halkett, Esq., jr., of Cramond.
Alexander Howe, Esq., W.S.
Evan Allan Hunter, Esq., W.S.
G. Auldjo Jamieson, Esq., C.A.
R. B. Maconochie, Esq., of Gattonside.
Sir Alexander C. Ramsay Gibson Maitland, Bart, M.P.
Frederick Pitman, Esq., W.S.
James Campbell Tait, Esq., W.S.
David Baird Wauchope, Esq., Merchant, Leith.

Directors in London:
John White Cater, Esq., Merchant—Chairman.
Charles Morrison, Esq.—Deputy-Chairman.
Richard Baring, Esq., Merchant.
Richard Brandt, Esq., Merchant.
Philip Charles Cavan, Esq.
Edward Cohen, Esq., Merchant.
John Fleming, Esq., Merchant.
Pascoe du Pre Grenfell, Esq., Merchant.
Adolphus Klockmann, Esq.
Right Hon. Lord Lawrence.
Junius Spencer Morgan, Esq., Merchant.
George Garden Nicol, Esq., Banker.
Baron John H. W. Deschroder.
George Young, Esq., Merchant.

Solicitor:
Sir W. R. Drake, 46, Parliament St.

Auditor:
George Murray, C.A.

General Manager:
David Smith, W.S.

The Directors beg to intimate that, with the view of carrying on the Life Business of the Company in India, they have, established a Branch Office in Calcutta.

The principles upon which the Company conducts the Life Business combine the system of Mutual Assurance with the safety of a large Protecting Capital.

The President, Vice-Presidents, and Directors are all Shareholders of the Company.

The Security afforded by the Company to meet the obligations under its Life Policies consists of:—

1 The Accumulated Funds in the Life and Annuity Departments, specially invested to meet the claims in these departments, amounting, as at 31st December, 1869, to £2,203,659

2. The Paid-up Capital of the Company 250,000
In addition to which there is the unpaid Capital of £1,750,000

3. The Life Revenue, which for 1869 consisted of:—
Life Premiums £269,387
Interest on Funds, &c. 94,217
363,604

The Rates of Premium are moderate and generally lower than those of other offices.

Reduction to English Rates without Medical Certificate, or fresh examination.

Nine-Tenths of the whole Profits in the Life Business are divided amongst the assured in the Participating Scale every Five Years.

The next Division of Profits will be made as at 31st December 1875.

All Policies on the Participating Scale opened on or before that date will share in the Fund then to be divided, which will consist of the Profits made during the previous Five Years.

The following Gentlemen have been appointed, with all the usual powers, as a

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS, viz.:—
H. M. Aitken, Esq., Merchant.
L. P. Delves Broughton, Esq., Administrator General.
F. D. Chauntrell, Esq., Government Solicitor.
R. A. Lyall, Esq., Merchant.
Capt. H. P. Lovell, Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Co.
Medical Officer, Dr. C. Palmer, 6, Middleton Street.
Manager, W. B. Walls, Esq.
Law Agents, Messrs. Collis & Co.

Prospectuses, containing Tables of Rates and Conditions of Assurance, Forms of Proposal, and every information may be obtained at the Company's Office, 15, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

Or from the Agents at

Agra	T. Bailey, Esq.
Akyab	Agent of Bank of Bengal.
Colombo	Messrs. J. Gibson, Thomson & Co.
Dacca	J. J. Gray, Esq.
Dinapore	Messrs. T. Smyth & Co.
Galle	Messrs. J. Gibson, Thomson & Co.
Howrah	John Lindley, Esq.
Kishnaghur Districts	Archd. Hills, Esq.
Kurseong (Darjeeling)	C. J. Graham, Esq.
Lahore	Hector Gunn, Esq.
Madras	Messrs. C. Shand & Co.
Mirzapore	Messrs. Hamilton, Brown & Co.
Rangoon	Messrs. Buchanan & Co.
Bombay	W. NICOL & Co.

April 1871.

INSURANCES.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, A.D. 1720.

Head Office—No. 7, Royal Exchange, London, E.C.

Governor.
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.

Sub-Governor. | Deputy Governor.
EDWIN GOWER, Esq. | DAVID POWELL, Esq.

Secretary—John P. Laurence, Esq.
Under-Writer—John Anthony Rucker, Esq.
Actuary—Arthur H. Bailey, Esq.
Manager of the Fire Department—Thos. B. Bateman, Esq.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period of nearly One Hundred and Fifty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any Deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured.

The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the Share of the Policy-holders may be appropriated either in increase of the sum Assured, or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

The Premiums have been computed from the most recent information on the subject of European mortality in India, and they will be reduced to the corresponding English rates on the return to Europe of the persons whose lives are Assured.

Premiums may be made payable either yearly or half-yearly.

Policies on lives of Military Officers in civil employ issued at the Civilian Rates.

Risks on Male Parsee and Eurasian lives, under 40, accepted at European Rates.

Medical Fees and Stamps are paid by the Corporation.

EXAMPLES OF THE EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

Age next birthday.	For the whole term of Life.		Age next birthday.	For the terms of 1 year & 7 years respectively.	
	With profits.	Without profits.		One year.	Seven years
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	38 11 4	34 13 4	35	29 6 0	30 0 0
30	40 0 0	36 0 0	40	30 0 0	31 13 4
40	48 14 0	44 0 0	45	34 12 0	38 3 4
50	64 2 0	57 11 4	50	39 10 8	43 13 4
60	92 0 0	82 12 8			

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

Further information, forms of Application, and Prospectus can be had on application to

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

Bombay, 15th February 1871.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

RUSSELL AND CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, 24, MEDOW STREET,
(OPPOSITE TO THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.)

BEG to inform the Public that they have just imported a large assortment of LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, and CHILDREN'S BOOTS, SHOES, FANCY SLIPPERS, &c., &c., of the latest fashion and of superior quality, being made expressly to order, at moderate Prices.

Also Regulation and Hunting Spurs, Hunting and Riding Whips, Racket and Cricket Kits, &c., &c.

The Manufacturing Department is superintended by a competent European Foreman where all orders will be promptly executed with first-class material and workmanship.

All Orders from Up-country must be accompanied with a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Directions for self-measurement and Price List forwarded free on application.

ROWLAND AND Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
8 MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS and WHIPS always on hand.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

MOULE'S PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.

Dealwood Commodes, complete .... Rs. 40
Pull-up } Apparatus for fitting with pail and cover 25
Self-acting }
Sieves for ditto 3

Sole Agents,
CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

HENDERSON'S PATENT DIAGONAL KNIFE for COTTON GINS.—The MOFUSSIL COMPANY (Limited) have been appointed SOLE AGENTS in INDIA, and any information regarding the Patent can be received from JAMES MELVILLE, the General Manager in Bombay, who is authorised to register Orders.

W. L. HENDERSON, Patentee.

TO EUROPEAN RESIDENTS IN INDIA.
THE SOVEREIGN BOOT
(FOR LADIES)

Made of soft Glove Kid, Channel Soles, Fancy Toes, Pliant Elastic Sides, Military Heels. Made expressly for Tropical Climates.

On the reception of twenty-one shillings stirling, the above will be sent out by pattern post, prepaid to any part of India, a pattern boot remitted to us through the PATTERN POST (costing a few pence) is sufficient guide for size, which is always registered for future use.

Illustrated Catalogues Post free on application.

MARSHALL AND WILLATS,
207 and 208 Oxford Street, W. London,

A. ALLAN,
17, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

JUST ARRIVED, in time for the HOT SEASON, a variety of FANCY TWEEDS, all thoroughly shrunk, which will be sold at the following REDUCTIONS:—

Fancy Tweed Coats, newest style	Rs. 12 8	Rs. 20
Ditto Trousers, warranted to fit	8 8	
Ditto Superior Quality		25
Fancy Silk mixed Coats, double breasted	18 8	30
Ditto Trousers, to fit comfortably	12 8	
Fancy Colored Washing Material for Coats and Trousers		16
Cotton and all-Wool Sleeping Suits		10 to 18
Winsey, all-Wool, and Silk and Wool Shirts		5 to 9

HOSIERY.—English made Shirts, Collars, and Fancy Ties, Merino and Woollen Hose, Merino and Wool Under-Shirts.

REQUISITES FOR TRAVELLERS.

Solid Overland Trunks, Portmanteaus and Hat Boxes.
New Pattern Scotch Plaids and Balmoral Bonnets.
Coupling Straps, Railway Wrappers, and Tweed Caps.
Hats, Caps, and Helmets of every description.
Uniforms made according to Regulation.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,
22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Corrugated Iron at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels at Rs. 21 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman Cement in Casks.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.	Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jack
Smiths' English Bellows.	Corrugated Iron.
Canvas.	Belting of sizes.
Rollers, Skins.	Clear Cloth.
Bundling Twine.	Paper for Mill use.
Portland Cement.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.	Fire Bricks.
Wire Netting.	Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR APRIL.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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  Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c. by G. I. P. Railway.
  Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
  Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
  East Indian Railway
  Punjaub and Delhi Railways.
  Scinde Railway.
  Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
  Eastern Bengal Railway.
  Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
  Great Southern of India Railway.
  Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
  P. & O. Co.
  Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
  Messageries Maritimes.
  Austrian Lloyds.
  Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
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Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fare for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following.

Agents—
Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co., and Railway Bookstall
Alexandria:—Messrs. D. Robertson and Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET (Furnished), for six months or longer, "BELLE-VUE," Chinchpoogly, the residence of J. Campbell, Esq., commanding one of the finest views in Bombay. The Bungalow is in thoroughly good repair, commodious, and well furnished. Rent Rs 200 a month. Apply at the BUNGALOW, or J. GRIFFITHS, Esq., School of Art, Esplanade.

TO LET, the FIRST STOREY of a HOUSE in No. 3, Meadow Street, formerly occupied by Mrs. Hearn, Milliner, fit for Residence or Offices. Rent and particulars apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co.,
Landing, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Commission Agents.

Apollo House.

NOTICES.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
SHIRTMAKERS, HOSIERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET,
Opposite the Secretariat, Bombay,
UNDER THE PERSONAL MANAGEMENT OF
F. ASQUITH,
(Five years with Badham & Co.),

INVITE attention to their choice STOCK, which is constantly receiving additions by Mail and Canal Steamers.

The Goods being specially manufactured to their Order will be found to offer the great advantage of being thoroughly suited to this climate.

Catalogues forwarded on application with instructions for self-measurement, and their Liberal system for dealing with prompt Cash purchasers.

OVERLAND AND TRAVELLING KIT.

		Cash.	Credit.
Gent's Overland Trunks, Best Japanned Canvas, with Strong Brass Locks. The correct height for Cabin	30 inches.	25 0	28 0
	33 "	28 0	32 0
Ladies' with Tray, light and strong Folding, Division for Millinery, and upper compartment, the best made	36 inches.	45 0	50 0
Portmanteaus to fit under Railway seat, Brown Leather, Wide and Flat, with strong brass lever Locks, Shirt Case, &c. A very serviceable article	24 "	23 8	26 0
	27 "	25 0	28 8
Hand Bags, Black Best Hide, Strong Brass Tumbler Locks, lined throughout with Linen		10 0	11 8
		13 8	15 0
Courier Bags, with Shoulder Strap, Morocco Leather, Outside Pocket, Spring Fastening patent Lock, &c.		6 8	7 8
		7 8	8 8
		9 0	10 0
Rug Straps, best Brown Leather with connecting Handles		2 0	2 4
Soiled Linen Bags, made of best Canvas, Strong Locks, and Leather Straps		4 12	5 8
		5 12	6 8
Rugs, pure Alpaca, very soft and light, neat Colors, full size		12 8	14 0
		16 8	18 8
Blankets, Scarlet, Real Whitney, full size, per pair		22 0	25 0
Travelling Pillows, large and small		2 0	2 8

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
OUTFITTERS,
22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIAT,
BOMBAY.

FOR THE HOT SEASON.

SHIRTS.

FITTING WITH EASE AND PRECISION.

		Cash.	Credit.
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Long Cloth, Cambric Fronts, &c., six for		21 8	25 8
Fine Long Cloth—Linen Fronts, &c.		28 0	31 0
Best—French printed Cambric Collars attached.		23 0	31 8
Dress—French Embroidered Fronts		7 0	8 0
Oxford Cloth. This comfortable and absorbing material is highly in favour with those actively engaged	each	6 8	7 8
	six for	37 0	42 8
Silk and Wool. The best and Thinnest made, thoroughly Shrunk in a variety of plain colors and neat Fancy Stripes	each	9 0	10 0
	six for	52 0	58 0
Spun Silk—Wove Colors. The best quality made	each	11 8	13 0
	six for	67 0	75 0
Flannel—Pure Wool, Plain and Fancy Colors, thoroughly shrunk	each	8 8	9 8
	six for	49 0	56 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
SHIRT MAKERS,
22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIAT,
BOMBAY.

SUPERIOR HOSIERY.

BEST DERBY MANUFACTURE.

GENT.'S COTTON SOCKS.

	Cash.	Credit.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Fine Brown Half Dressed, a strong useful Sock	11 0	12 8
Fine Mixed Colours	12 8	13 8
Dressed, with Fancy Stripes	14 8	16 8
Fine, Fancy Stripes	16 8	18 8
Superfine ditto	18 8	21 0
Balbriggan, "Real"	25 0	29 0

GENT.'S REAL MERINO SOCKS.

Pure, Shrinkless, and perfectly Soft.

Plain Colours	14 8	16 8
Superfine Fancy Stripes	16 8	18 8
Extra Fine Fancy Stripes	18 8	21 0
Ditto ditto	21 0	24 0

KNICKERBOCKERS FOR SPORTSMEN.

Ribbed Merino, specially manufactured for India	4 12	5 12
Cotton Bathing Drawers	2 0	2 2

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIAT,
BOMBAY.

COLLARS.

BEST THREE-FOLD LINEN.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
West End	6 0	7 0
Shakspeare	6 0	7 0
Dux	6 0	7 0
Pall Mall	6 0	7 0
With Tie attached: West End	6 8	7 8
With Tie attached: Dux	6 8	7 8

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIAT,
BOMBAY.

N. KHYRAZ AND Co.,
TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, &c.,

HAVE the pleasure to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay and the Mofussil, that they have in stock a choice selection of WOOLLEN GOODS, suitable for the present season, at English Prices for Ready Money.

N. K. & Co. solicit an early inspection.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied with a remittance, or reference in Bombay for payment.

Self-measurement Cards and Patterns forwarded on application.

The following List of Prices are for Cash Payments:—

Dark Angola Suit, of very light texture, well adapted for the present season	Rs. 25
Fancy Scotch Tweed Suits	25
Fancy Scotch Tweed Trousers	9
Fancy Doeskin Silk Mixed Trousers, per pair	12
Fancy Scotch Tweed Norfolk Jackets	12
Black Superfine Cloth Dress Suit	65
Black or Blue Superfine Frock Coats, with Silk Facing	40
Black or Blue Superfine Morning Coats	28
Black Silk Alpaca Coat	10
Drab Herbert Cloth Suits	12
Drab Sheft Cord Breeches	12
Whip Cord and Bedford Cord Riding Trousers, per pair	15
Coloured Washing Trousers, per pair	5
Flannel Sleeping Suits	12
Indian Sleeping Suits	12

SHIRTS.

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